FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PORTUGAL

AU171955 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Portugal (Reconstituted), a delegation of the AWP Central Committee led by Agim Popa, director of the Foreign Affairs Directorate of the AWP Central Committee, has left for Portugal, where it will attend the third national conference of the Portuguese party. The delegation was seen off by AWP Central Committee member Behar Shtylla and other comrades.

RADIO REPORTS DECISIONS OF 10TH AWP PLENUM

AU171948 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] At its meeting on 15-16 June 1981, having examined and widely discussed the report of the AWP Central Committee Politburo on the draft directives of the Eighth AWP Congress for the Seventh 5-Year Plan on developing the economy and culture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania during 1981-85, the 10th AWP Central Committee Plenum has decided:

1. To fully approve the draft directives of the Eighth AWP Congress for the Seventh 5-Year Plan on developing the economy and culture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania for the years 1981-85.

2. The draft directives for the Seventh 5-Year Plan are to be discussed in all working collectives and economic and state organs prior to being presented to the Eighth AWP Congress. The purpose of the discussion is to improve the indexes of the state plan and to raise the degree of mobilization of the urban and rural masses for its fulfillment.

3. The AWP organs and organizations, the state and economic organs and social organizations are to adopt all necessary organizational and political measures to ensure that the popular discussion of the draft directives is crowned with complete success.

The 10th AWP Central Committee Plenum.

Tirana, 16 June 1981.

BASHKIMI DESCRIBES PROGRESS IN COUNTRYSIDE

AU171911 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 13 Jun 81 p 2, 3

[Article by Sinan Osmani, teacher in the Tirana High Institute of Agriculture: "Transformations in our Socialist Countryside--the Continual Narrowing of Fundamental Differences Between the City and Countryside"]

[Excerpts] The party has always aimed at continually narrowing the fundamental differences between the city and countryside. Comrade Enver Hoxha said: "...Socialism cannot be built only in the city and for the working class, but must also be built in the countryside and for the peasantry."

Our countryside is now resolutely advancing toward building socialism. The past antagonism between the countryside and the city has been gone for some time. Agriculture is increasing at a rapid pace toward further intensification and uninterrupted modernization.

The national income has been rationally used for production's increased growth by establishing a correct ratio between accumulation and consumer funds. In this way, large state investments have been made in reclaiming swampland, constructing irrigation and drainage systems, constructing chemical fertilizer plants, reclaiming new land and other agrarian measures.

As a result of these measures, our countryside has progressed as never before. The arable area at the end of 1975 as compared to 1938 was 2.2 times greater.

Electrical power has increased seven times and mechanization has increased 63 times as compared to 1950. Today 83 percent of the primary land tillage is done by tractor. Mechanical means are used for 58 percent of sowing, 52 percent of harvesting and 95 percent of grain threshing. The production of chemical fertilizers increased 40 times in 1975 as compared to 1950; selected seeds eight times and insecticides 63 times. The area of irrigated land increased from 10.5 percent in 1938 to nearly 53 percent at the end of 1979.

The population of the countryside has doubled in comparison with the preliberation period, and bread grains have increased 5 times in this period. The general social production increased 3.2 times faster than the birth rate between 1950 and 1979.

Because of the party's concern, measures taken and the overall mobilization of the countryside workers, great successes never seen before were achieved within a relatively short time. The most important among them is the securing of bread within our country from 1976 onwards. This was achieved through the great overall mobilization of agricultural workers, unrestrained state aid for mechanization, reclaiming swampland and the use of scientific methods on a wide scale. These brought about an increase in output and production. The output of grain in comparison with the preliberation period has greatly increased. For example, we now get 26 quintals per hectare instead of 7 quintals per hectare for grain; while for corn, it has increased from 9-10 quintals to 36 quintals per hectare. In the lowlands, output has increased to 50 quintals per hectare, and, for example, the agricultural enterprise of Mali got 50 quintals per hectare throughout the whole area of 1,300 hectares.

Throughout these years, the social and individual consumer funds have considerably increased. The real income per capita increased 1.4 times faster in the countryside than in the city in 1970 as opposed to 1960. It increased 2.4 times faster in the Fifth 5-Year Plan, and we struggled to increase it over 3 times faster in the Sixth 5-Year Plan. Now there are many villages and whole regions which have no differences with the cities in many ways. For example, 70 percent of our whole population lives in new houses constructed during the people's power. Some 90 percent of cooperativist families in Tropoje District alone live in new apartments. New quarters with a beautiful layout of houses have been built in many villages. Hundreds of modern apartments, cultural houses, schools, hospitals, maternal centers, cinemas and others have been built in many agricultural cooperatives and large villages. Now 6,000 apartments are built in the countryside each year besides the houses which cooperativists build themselves with state or cooperative aid.

The funds for sociocultural expenses increased 2.7 times in 1977 as compared to 1960. They are continually being increased. Each family in our country, both in the city and countryside, gains an average of 4,000 leks a year from these state expenses.

A number of other measures have influenced the raising of the cooperativist peasantry's well-being. These are such things as telephone lines in all villages. And now we are working toward completing the supply of drinking water to all villages. At the end of 1979 almost 90 percent of villages were supplied with drinking water from water mains and other means.

By taking into consideration and implementing the party's and Enver Hoxha's teachings, a number of important measures have been taken. These measures have aimed at increasing agricultural and livestock production, agricultural work output and the strengthening of cooperativist property. They have been regarded as important factors in increasing products and the cooperativists' real income. This has resulted in the narrowing of differences between the countryside and city.

CORRESPONDENT ON SOLIDARITY'S HARM TO POLISH CULTURE

AU181640 Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Report on article by BTA correspondent Kiril Iliev in Warsaw: "The Sad State of Polish Culture"]

[Text] Sofia, 18 Jun (BTA)--Today's LITERATUREN FRONT weekly carries an article by BTA resident correspondent in Warsaw, Mr Kiril Iliev, who dwells on the difficulties in Polish culture and art caused by the activity of anti-socialist forces.

The neglecting of the ideological strife in Poland, its lagging behind the immediate tasks of socialist construction is one of the reasons for the socio-political quakes in recent months, stresses the author. For many years now, he adds, the ideological struggle has been neglected, abandoned and almost sold to a close circle of people who themselves needed a profound study of Marxism-Leninism.

The setting up of the trade union Solidarity caused animation among those leaders of cultural, creative and scientific unions, societies and organizations, who could not reconcile themselves with the lost positions of the pre-war reactionary Polish intelligentsia and with the leading role of the working class in the Polish socialist society.

And this "elite", this "aristocracy" of the Polish culture, who until very recently regarded with nothing but contempt the men of labour, suddenly announced themselves ardent defenders of those same men. Suddenly the trade union Solidarity found out that it had artists, journalists, actors, scientific workers and men from almost all walks of life as experts and advisers. One of the main aims of the "coordination commission" set up by them was to remove any control of the party. This means the free distribution in Poland of anti-socialist, anti-Soviet literature, the free spread of anticommunist views.

Quoting abundant facts and figures illustrating his conclusions the author of the article writes: "Under these difficult circumstances the loyal members of the Polish United Workers' Party are making earnest efforts to restore the influence of the party among the cultural and scientific figures so that culture may serve the purposes of the socialist education of the workers and the young people again. This struggle is bound to be difficult and protracted but it is bound to end in triumph because every honest thinking Pole sees the immense cultural reforms carried out in the country over the last 36 years, stresses the article published in today's LITERATUREN FRONT.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES CHILEAN SOCIALIST ALMEYDA

AU181754 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has received Clodomiro Almeyda, secretary general of the Chilean Socialist Party. During the cordial and friendly talks, information on the activity of the two parties at the present state of development was exchanged and certain topical international problems were discussed. Special attention was devoted to the defense of world peace. Satisfaction with the past development of relations between the BCP and the Chilean Socialist Party was expressed, and the possibilities for expanding those relations on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism were discussed. Ognyan Doynov also attended the talks.

SOFIA MEETING MARKS DIMITROV ANNIVERSARY

AU181637 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1330 GMT on 18 June begins a live relay from the Georgi Kirkov Hall in Sofia of a meeting in connection with the 99th anniversary of Georgi Dimitrov's birth.

The announcer notes that party and state leaders led by Todor Zhivkov are present at the celebration which is chaired by Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary. After the Bulgarian national anthem is played, Mikhaylov opens the meeting and gives the floor to Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Lukanov begins his 1-hour speech at 1333 GMT, stressing Georgi Dimitrov's role in the international and domestic struggles for socialism and freedom. While discussing Dimitrov's firm support for Leninist principles, Lukanov says: "Dimitrov's irreconcilability with the attacks against the basic principles of our revolutionary behest have always been adhered to by the BCP in all stages of its militant path. The BCP recently expressed these principles again in its wholehearted support for the CPSU Central Committee's letter to the PZPR Central Committee, in keeping with its class-minded stand on the attempts of international reaction and domestic counterrevolution aimed at pushing Poland to disaster as well as with its fraternal international faith in the Polish communists' and Polish people's capability to organize a victorious offensive against the anti-socialist and counterrevolutionary forces."

Lukanov then speaks about the effect of the April [1956] plenum and of the BCP Congresses that followed on the democratization process in Bulgaria. Continuing, he discusses the development of the Bulgarian economy, the basis of which was laid by Georgi Dimitrov.

Lukanov goes on to say that Bulgaria's foreign policy was formulated by Georgi Dimitrov, who contributed to the signing of the first friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty with the Soviet Union. He also stresses that Bulgaria's policy of friendship with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is continuing to develop in a progressive manner. Lukanov praises Dimitrov's policy of friendship and cooperation with Bulgaria's Balkan neighbors, a policy which is being continued by Todor Zhivkov. Lukanov also quotes Zhivkov's stand on major international problems as expressed in his speech at the recent international conference on peace, detente and cooperation held in Sofia. He expresses Bulgaria's solidarity with Brezhnev's peace proposals as stated at the 26th BCP Congress and briefly criticizes the present policy of the U.S. and Chinese "imperialists."

Lukanov proceeds to praise Todor Zhivkov's services in implementing the party's April line and says that he is a true successor of Georgi Dimitrov's great ideas.

After discussing in detail the implementation of the new economic methods aimed at increasing production and raising the living standards of the people, Lukanov closes his speech at 1433 GMT by again glorifying Dimitrov's work to promote the prosperity of the world proletariat.

Stoyan Mikhaylov then closes the meeting. After the Internationale is played, the announcer says that the following Bulgarian leaders were among those present: "Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ognyan Doynov, Peko Takov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Kardazhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Milko Balev, Misho Mishev, Vasil Tsanov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, deputy chairmen and members of the State Council and of the government. Chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited to Bulgaria were also present." The live relay ends at 1425 GMT.

BRIEFS

PEOPLE'S COUNCIL CHAIRMEN ELECTED--Constituent sessions of the newly elected people's councillors were held in Bulgaria today. Andrey Savov was reelected chairman of the Pernik Okrug People's Council Executive Committee. Engineer Kiril Antonov was reelected chairman of Blagoevgrad Okrug People's Council Executive Committee.
[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 12 Jun 81 AU]

PRAGUE URGES ACTION AGAINST POLISH ANTISOCIALISTS

LD181912 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Radio editor Stefan Simak report]

[Text] The general crisis in Poland is reaching a critical climax. This fact remains when assessing the political, economic and social developments. But the letter from the Soviet communists to the PZPR Central Committee has confirmed that there are people in Poland who are aware of the seriousness of the situation as well as the danger it creates for socialist society.

This was, to a large extent, reflected in the debate at the recent 11th session of the party's Central Committee where many of its members called for greater firmness as well as action by the leading party and state bodies. They recalled that efforts to overcome mistakes of the past must go hand in hand with resoluteness in working out a program to provide guarantees that no new mistakes emerge which would push developments in society backwards or in an undesirable direction.

The elaboration of such a program is demanded by an increasing number of Polish communists. This is a logical and natural demand which sooner or later will have to unite all principled Marxists and all for whom the building of a socialist society is a matter of conviction. After all, when marking time one's feet inevitably sink ever deeper into the bog and, when looking at things in Poland, it paralyzes the activities of party and state bodies, deprives them of the ability to act and logically creates scope for enemies and subversive elements.

The current proceedings against exponents of the antisocialist group, the confederation of independent Poland, confirms that there are organized forces in Poland, controlled outright by subversive and espionage centers in the West, planning to seize power. It is no secret in Poland that Leszek Moczulski, the leader of the confederation, was organizing a coup d'etat which he admits under the indictment. All the more astonishing is the permanent campaign by Solidarity for the release of the exponents of the West and advocates of anti-Soviet and nationalist slogans. Moreover, these endeavors give the lie to the demagogical statements by the leaders of Walesa's trade unions that Solidarity has no political ambitions. And so in the campaign I mentioned reactionary extremists, with their advice, came forward with their ideological platform.

This was no surprise for anyone. The word socialism is simply nonexistent in their vocabulary. It is hard to see the leaders of Solidarity as the guarantors of a so-called socialist renewal, which they advocate in their statements, without the slightest intention of taking a hand in honest work, the only way out from the economic difficulties.

Solidarity's interference in the activities of primary or enterprise organizations of the PZPR also causes serious concern. In many enterprises Solidarity is applying pressure on the selection and election of candidates for party offices or to party conferences. This intensifies confusion in the ranks of the PZPR. Only a wall of Marxist high principles and revolutionary resoluteness can serve as a barrier to halt the avalanche of verbal anti-Sovietism as well as the erosion of the party from within by the dissemination of revisionist theories and by factional activities.

There is no doubt that increasing mistakes in the ideological sphere eliminate all chances of solving the catastrophic problems in the economic sphere. Continuing irresoluteness reduces all chances of a good and long-term preparation of the ninth extraordinary party congress which is due to take place in less than a month. That is why many Polish communists have hailed the letter from the Soviet communists as an exceedingly topical and profoundly Marxist-Leninist analysis of the present situation in Poland which arrived virtually in the nick of time.

The discussion at the 11th Central Committee session to a large extent confirmed that this document has helped to swell the ranks of those Polish comrades who did not hesitate to come forward with sharp criticism of antisocialist and counterrevolutionary forces. The serious situation in the country dictates only such an approach. And the frequent blurred demarcation line between sincere intentions and verbal declarations can be erased solely by resolute deeds. Because, as the quoted letter states, the party can and must find strength within itself to reverse [zvratila] the course of events and to orient the Ninth PZPR Congress in the desired direction even before it takes place.

COMMENTARY ON PZPR ANTISOCIALIST 'OFFENSIVE'

LD181948 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The enemies of socialism in Poland are launching a new offensive. Distorting the historical facts, half truths, lies, damaging the graves of Soviet soldiers who had lost their lives in liberating Poland towards the end of World War II, all this is anti-Sovietism in Poland today, fostered by people who hate socialism and consequently the Soviet Union too. These people devote special attention to the young generation, whom they try to infect with the poison of anti-Sovietism by a distorted image of past and present Soviet-Polish relations and here we should look for the causes of such acts as damaging the graves of Soviet people who sacrificed their lives for Poland's freedom.

In a few days progressive people all over the world will be observing the 40th anniversary of Hitler's attack on the Soviet Union. They will recall to mind the immense human and material sacrifices of the Soviet Union in its struggle against fascism. Great credit is deserved by the Soviet Union for liberating Poland from the Hitlerites yoke. Soviet soldiers contributed a decisive share in the process of restoring Poland's independence and establishing Poland's border on the Oder-Neisse line. All this demanded the heavy toll of 600,000 Soviet soldiers sacrificing their lives for the freedom of Poland. It is the Soviet Union which is the main guarantor of present-day Poland's peaceful life.

Facts count in the history of all countries. Facts constitute political and economic reality. A policy ignoring facts is a bad and destructive reality. A policy ignoring facts is a bad and destructive policy. This is corroborated by the cogent example of counterrevolutionary activities in Poland. The threat to socialism is identical with the threat to independence in Poland. In its consequences anything anti-Soviet is anti-Polish as well.

Any sign of weakness, wavering or disunity in this respect strengthens the class enemy in Poland. This class enemy is by no means fictitious but a tangible threat. The plans of counterrevolutionary elements within the country and beyond its borders are evident: to undermine the socialist state system, helping opposition forces to power, gradually dismantling socialism. Various kinds of strikes have cost society in Poland more than Z70 billion. Extremists within the Solidarity unions are trying to step up anarchy in Poland. Revisionist elements have come to the fore within Poland's United Worker's Party. They are also speculating with the country's complicated situation. In precongress discussions they are calling for structural changes within the party to their own advantage, and with social-democratic orientation.

Antisocialist and revisionist forces are attacking together. The letter sent by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to the communists of Poland remains highly topical, showing the way out of Poland's crisis. It calls for the mobilization of all sound forces within Poland's society in the struggle against the class enemy and counterrevolution.

The situation calls for revolutionary determination of Poland's United Worker's Party, which is the only force which can and must defend and protect socialism. This is the party's historic responsibility with regard to its own people and the entire international communist and working class movement.

What is now expected of Poland's United Worker's Party is identity of words and deeds.

REAGAN 16 JUN PRESS CONFERENCE INCURS 'INDIGNATION'

LD191046 Prague CTK in English 0804 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Bratislava, 19 Jun (CETEKA)--World public response indicates that Ronald Reagan incurred the indignation of many more countries than is acceptable for the United States, today's PRAVDA said in a commentary on the U.S. president's press conference last Tuesday.

His "justification" of the piratic Israeli bombing of an Iraqi nuclear installation offended both France and the Arab world, and was at variance with the position of almost most member countries of the non-aligned movement. International public points out that the self-styled "fighter against terrorism" took under his protection those who commit acts of most brutal terror and who violate the fundamental norms of international law.

The dangerous U.S. policy of support for reactionary regimes is also evident in the readiness to grant Pakistan military credits of 3,000 million dollars in the next five years, and to sell offensive weapons to China.

Along with the plan to start production of the neutron bomb and to equip NATO forces with new types of missiles, to build Ohio class submarines with multiple warhead Trident missiles, and with other dangerous steps which are being taken by Washington, this is a mosaic of threats of international peace and security.

These tendencies have to be carefully watched because the appetite of the "hawks" which Ronald Reagan is shielding by his office, is really big, PRAVDA said.

INDRA RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR BOTVIN

LD182242 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2150 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, chairman of the Federal Assembly, today received Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia, Aleksandr Botvin. In a cordial and friendly talk they discussed, in particular, questions pertaining to future cooperation between the highest representative and legislative bodies of the two fraternal countries.

BILAK RECEIVES VISITING MOSCOW DELEGATION

LD181342 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received today Vasiliy Konotop, chief of the delegation of the Moscow Party Oblast Committee its first secretary and member of the CPSU Central Committee. The delegation is in Czechoslovakia on a friendly visit at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Bohemian regional committee.

Vaclav Hajek, leading secretary of the CPCZ Central Bohemian regional committee, and Aleksandr Botvin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, were present at the reception.

NEW FEDERAL MINISTERS APPOINTED, SWORN IN

LD181242 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] The new members of the federal government were inaugurated in their offices today. Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal inaugurated Svatopluk Potac, federal deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, into his new office at the meeting of the leading workers of the State Planning Commission.

Premier Rudolf Rohlicek, federal deputy, inaugurated Bohumil Urban, minister of foreign trade, into his new function; and Eduard Saul, federal minister of metallurgy and heavy industry, was inaugurated into his function by Premier Ladislav Gerle, federal deputy.

CZECH NATIONAL COUNCIL ELECTS CHAIRMAN, DEPUTIES

LD181332 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1300 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] The highest legislative body of the Czech Socialist Republic, the Czech National Council, started its activity in the fourth election period today with its first constituent meeting in Prague.

Deputy Josef Kempny was unanimously elected by a secret ballot the new chairman of the Czech National Council. In the next part of the deliberations the new chairman thanked Comrade Evzen Erban for his work as a chairman of the Czech National Council since the fall of 1969.

The deputies also elected by separate ballot deputy chairmen of the Czech National Council: Oldrich Volenik, Marie Jarosova, Zbynek Zalman and Cestmir Adam. A further 20 members of the Presidium of the Czech National Council were unanimously elected.

Appoints New Government

LD181528 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] In conformity with Article 122, Paragraph 1 (A) of the Constitutional Law of the Czechoslovak federation, the Czech National Council Presidium today appointed a new Czech Socialist Republic Government. The new government is composed as follows:

Premier	Josef Korcak
Deputy Premier	Ladislav Adamec
Deputy Premier and Chairman of the Czech Planning Commission	Stanislav Razl
Deputy Premier	Zdenek Zuska
Minister of Finance	Jaroslav Tlapak
Minister of Labor and Social Affairs	Emilian Hamernik
Minister of Development and Technology	Frantisek Sramek
Minister of Industry	Miroslav Kapoun
Minister of Construction	Karel Polak
Minister of Agriculture and Food	Miroslav Toman
Minister of Forestry and Water Management	Ladislav Hruzik
Minister of Trade	Antonin Jakubik
Minister of Interior	Josef Jung
Minister of Justice	Antonin Kaspar
Minister of Education	Milan Vondruska
Minister of Culture	Milan Klusak
Minister of Health	Jaroslav Prokopec
Minister-Chairman of the People's Control Commission	Vlastimil Svoboda
Minister Without Portfolio	Frantisek Toman
Minister Without Portfolio	Karel Loebl

Government Sworn In

LD181842 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Excerpts] The newly appointed government of the Czech Socialist Republic, headed by Premier Josef Korcak, was sworn in today at the historical site of the old Czech Parliament in Prague Castle and took the constitutional oath. The ceremony was attended by the vice chairman and other members of the Presidium of the Czech National Council.

Josef Kempny, chairman of the Czech National Council, addressed the members of the government and said that the common basis on which the new Czech Government as well as the Czech National Council will proceed are the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress, the party program which lays down the main trends of the economic and social development of our country for the next 5 years. The CPCZ, Comrade Josef Kempny said, aims at further consolidating our socialist social system, development of socialist democracy, consolidating the unity of the working people, deepening fraternal cooperation among the nationalities and ethnic groups and all-round relations with the social countries, above all the Soviet Union.

Comrade Josef Kempny then assured the ministers of the new Czech Government that the Czech National Council in all its activity, will support its work and strive with it to ensure that the demanding tasks of the 16th CPCZ Congress are consistently fulfilled and implemented. He stated his conviction that the good relations of comradely cooperation between the two bodies which emerged in the past would contribute also in future to the successful fulfillment of the program of the party's 16th congress and the targets of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

Finally he congratulated the members of the government on behalf of the Czech National Council on their appointment to high state office.

Speaking on behalf of the new Czech Government, Comrade Josef Kempny thanked those present for the confidence manifested by entrusting them with major state offices. He stressed that the government is simultaneously accepting a great responsibility for the tasks which the 16th CPCZ Congress set us. We are entering the new legislative period with sound optimism, Comrade Josef Korcak said. We are aware of unresolved problems and issues. We intend to concentrate the effort and maximum attention of our government precisely on them. We consider it our duty, Comrade Josef Kempny went on to say, to guide our bodies to create conditions for the further expansion of socialist democracy and the successful fulfillment of the interests and needs of the whole of society. The work of the government will concentrate on the further development of the national economy. On the basis of its good results the living and cultural standards of our citizens can further improve and rise. The government of the Czech Socialist Republic will submit its concrete objectives to the Czech National Council in its policy statement in July of this year.

NEW SLOVAK NATIONAL COUNCIL PRESIDIUM APPOINTED

LD182026 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] The Presidium of the Slovak National Council today, at its first meeting of the seventh electoral term, under the chairmanship of the chairman of the Slovak National Council, Viliam Salgovic, accepted the resignation of the government of the Slovak Socialist Republic and expressed to Peter Colotka, the resigning premier, and all members of the government, thanks for their activities to date.

On a proposal of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CPSL Central Committee and on a proposal of the National Front of the Slovak Socialist Republic, the Presidium of the Slovak National Council appointed, in conformity with Article 122, Paragraph 1 (A) of the Constitutional Law on the Czechoslovak federation, a new government of the Slovak Socialist Republic, with the following composition:

Premier	Peter Colotka
Deputy Premier Entrusted with Chairmanship of the Slovak Planning Commission	Julius Hanus
Deputy Premier	Jan Gregor
Minister of Finance	Frantisek Miseje
Minister of Industry	Alojz Kusalik
Minister of Agriculture and Food	Jan Janovic
Minister of Construction and Technology	Vaclav Vacok
Minister of Labor and Social Affairs	Dezider Krocsany
Minister of Interior	Stefan Lazar
Minister of Trade	Dezider Goga
Minister of Building	Dusan Miklanek
Minister of Forestry and Water Conservancy	Vladimir Margetin
Minister of Health	Emil Matejicek
Minister of Education	Juraj Busa
Minister of Culture	Miroslav Valek
Minister of Justice	Pavol Kiraly
Minister entrusted with post of Chairman of People's Control Commission of Slovak Socialist Republic	Stefan Ferencei

The Presidium of the Slovak National Council also set up standing working groups as assisting and advisory bodies, namely: for defense training of the population [pro brannou vychovu obyvatelstva], for youth and physical training, for the environment, and for foreign relations.

The Presidium of the Slovak National Council also approved a draft agenda of the second meeting of the Slovak National Council which, on 2 and 3 July, will discuss the program statement of the government of the Slovak Socialist Republic.

The government of the Slovak Socialist Republic, which was appointed today at its meeting by the Presidium of the Slovak National Council, today took the oath at Bratislava Castle prescribed by the Constitution in the presence of the Chairman of the Slovak National Council. Also present were member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, Jozef Lenart, chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front of the Slovak Socialist Republic; the members of the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee, Ladislav Abraham, Ignac Janak, Jan Janik, Elena Litvajova, Ludovit Pezlar, and Gejza Slapka; the members of the Secretariat of the CPS Central Committee; the chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPSL, Miloslav Boda; the deputy chairman of the Slovak National Council and other members of the Presidium of the Slovak Socialist Republic. He assured that its members will most (?conscientiously) fulfill the tasks stemming from the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the conclusions of the CPSL Congress with the aim of contributing with all their powers to the further development and flowering of our socialist homeland.

Viliam Salgovic, chairman of the Slovak National Council, cordially congratulated the members of the govermment on their appointment. He recalled that they are confronted in the coming period with exacting tasks in the fulfillment of which they will have full support from the bodies of the Slovak National Council. He voiced the conviction that the government in its work will [word indistinct] the positive experiences of the preceding electoral term.

HUSAK APPOINTS NEW STATE BANK PRESIDENT

LD182020 Prague CTK in English 1720 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Prague, 18 Jun (CETEKA)--President Gustav Husak appointed Jan Stejskal president of the State Bank of Czechoslovakia on Thursday. He at the same time relieved of the post Svatopluk Potac, who had been appointed a member of the federal government.

Gustav Husak has received the newly appointed president of the State Bank in the presence of Premier Lubomir Strougal at Prague Castle.

POLAND'S CZYREK MEETS OSKAR FISCHER IN BERLIN

LD181802 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek met with GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer while on a stopover in Berlin on his way to Great Britain for an official visit. They discussed matters relating to the further implementation of the peace policies of the countries of the socialist community. Minister Jozef Czyrek informed Oskar Fischer about some of our country's current problems.

ADN REPORTS CONCLUSION OF AXEN'S VISIT TO UK

LD182014 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1611 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Birmingham, 18 Jun (ADN correspondent)--Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Foreign Policy Committee of the GDR People's Chamber, ended his 4-day visit to Great Britain on Thursday. Axen laid flowers at the grave of William Shakespeare in Stratford-on-Avon today, the last day of his visit. Next, he visited Birmingham, one of the most important centers of the country's manufacturing industry. A friendly talk with the Lord Mayor Kenneth Barton took place at the town hall in which the significance of good economic, scientific-technological, and cultural relations between Great Britain and the GDR was emphasized. Subsequently, Hermann Axen visited the headquarters of Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds (GKN), the biggest British mechanical engineering firm, which has some 100,000 employees. After a tour of Gartingtons Ltd., GKN's forge, further opportunities of economic cooperation were discussed in talks with GKN Chairman Anthony Fenton and the director of GKM International, Ian Donald.

MORE ON NICARAGUAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S DEPARTURE

LD181636 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1403 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Berlin, 18 Jun (ADN)--The foreign minister of the Nicaraguan Republic, Miguel d'Escoto Brockman, ended his official visit to the GDR today. The Nicaraguan politician and his entourage were given a cordial sendoff at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by the GDR foreign minister, Oskar Fischer. The two ministers had earlier described their exchange of views on topical international issues and on the state of and prospects for relations between the GDR and Nicaragua as comprehensive and constructive.

Oskar Fischer and Miguel d'Escoto Brockman noted with satisfaction that relations between the two states were developing consistently and in the spirit of anti-imperialist solidarity to their mutual advantage. There were good prerequisites for even more diverse bilateral cooperation. The documents agreed upon during the visit also contributed to this end.

Miguel d'Escoto Brockman thanked the GDR on behalf of the Nicaraguan people and the government Council of National Reconstruction of the Nicaraguan Republic, for the solidarity aid it had given Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan foreign minister especially stressed the provision of 50,000 tons of grain by the GDR which was made without conditions of any kind and was impressive evidence of the GDR people's spirit of proletarian internationalism. The two foreign ministers expressed their concern at the increasing dangers and strains to which the international climate is exposed. They described the ending of the arms race and concrete steps toward disarmament as the most important issues with regard to securing peace on a lasting basis. There was no more urgent task than preventing the world from slipping into new military confrontation.

The foreign ministers endorsed their states' readiness to cooperate with all forces of good will in order to make the principles of peaceful coexistence the lasting form of relations between all states with different social systems.

They drew attention to their readiness, based on a sense of responsibility for a secure tomorrow, to hold a dialogue on reducing tensions. Oskar Fischer and Miguel d'Escoto Brockman resolutely condemned the aggressive policy of imperialism toward the peoples of Central America and the Caribbean, particularly toward socialist Cuba and the People's Revolution in Nicaragua.

Oskar Fischer stressed that the struggle of the peoples of Central America to guarantee and secure their political and economic independence and social liberation was supported by the GDR.

HONECKER CHAIRS STATE COUNCIL SESSION ON ELECTIONS

LD181408 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1255 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Berlin, 18 Jun (ADN)--The GDR State Council convened in Berlin on Thursday for a meeting chaired by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council.

It dealt with the report of the GDR Electoral Commission on the fulfillment of its tasks in preparing and holding the elections to the GDR People's Chamber, the Assembly of Berlin, capital of the GDR, and the area assemblies on 14 June 1981.

Chairman of the GDR Electoral Commission Paul Verner, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, stated that the elections were prepared and held on the basis of the Constitution, the election law and the decisions made by the State Council in this respect. The principles for conducting the elections laid down in the Constitution were consistently implemented.

He stressed that the democratic examination of the candidates in their works' collectives, the introduction of, and discussion and decisionmaking with regard to the candidates at the public meetings of the Bezirk and Kreis committees of the GDR National Front, the deputies' report-back and the diverse meetings between the candidates and their voters helped to further deepen socialist democracy and consolidate the relationship of trust between the citizen and his socialist state.

Erich Honecker praised the GDR citizens' voting decision as a convincing profession of confidence in the continuation of the tested policy aimed at the people's well-being, socialism and peace. "What has been achieved together was approved by overwhelming unamity, what is to be achieved in the future--as contained in the election appeal--was affirmed, together with all our satisfaction at the election results. We are aware of the magnitude of the tasks and problems facing us in the eighties. We know at the same time that the 14 June voting decision has to create even better prerequisites in order to implement the common goals in accordance with the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and to release fresh, creative forces to this end."

The State Council approved the report of the GDR Electoral Commission. It thanked the Electoral Commission and its chairman, Paul Verner, for the orderly preparation and holding of the elections as well as the members, staff and helpers of all other electroal commissions and electoral boards for their conscientious and responsible work.

The newly elected deputies and successors candidates are wished all the best by the State Council in their future work. "We are convinced, " Erich Honecker said "that they will work actively in tested and trusting cooperation with the citizens to further strengthen our GDR, for the well-being of the people and for the preservation of peace."

The State Council decided, in accordance with Article 62, Paragraph 1 of the Constitution, to convene the newly elected People's Chamber for its first meeting on 25 June.

SED APPROVES PROPOSALS ON STATE BODIES' CONSTITUTION

LD191022 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0942 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Berlin, 19 Jun (ADN)--The SED Central Committee met in Berlin today. SED Central Committee general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, spoke on the proposals for constituting state bodies.

The Central Committee approved, in accordance with the party statute, the SED Central Committee's recommendations to the People's Chamber on constituting the state's leading bodies. It confirmed the heads of the SED Central Committee departments and the composition of the editorial staff of the organs of the SED Central Committee--the NEUES DETUSCHLAND newspaper and the EINHEIT and NEUER WEG journals.

The Central Committee thanked party members and candidates, basic organizations, bezirk and kreis executives and members of the parties united in the GDR National Front, and mass organizations for their willingness to serve and for their successful activity in preparing and holding the elections to the People's Chamber, the Berlin City Assembly and the bezirk assemblies.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO MOROCCO--Hassan II, head of state of the Kingdom of Morocco, has received GDR Ambassador Eleonora Schmid for the presentation of her credentials. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Jun 81 p 7 AU]

ANGOLAN ENERGY MINISTER--Pedro de Castro van Dunen, minister of energy of the People's Republic of Angola, is visiting the GDR at the invitation of Otfried Steger, GDR minister of electrical engineering and electronics. In talks on Thursday the two partners discussed further economic and scientific-technical cooperation in the field of electrical engineering. On the basis of long-term agreements, the GDR is setting up plants for the transmission and distribution of electric power for developing Angola's power supplies. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Jun 81 p 2 AU]

COOPERATION WITH BULGARIA--Bernhard Neugebauer, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Vulcho Naydenov Lenov, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the GDR, signed in Berlin on 15 June a "plan between the government of the GDR and the government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on cultural and scientific cooperation for 1981-85." It includes various measures for the mutual exchange of experience, the development of research cooperation, scientific and artistic coproduction, the mutual qualification and training of cadres and the presentation of cultural and artistic values and achievements. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Jun 81 p 2 AU]

HEALTH AGREEMENT WITH MOZAMBIQUE--Maputo, 6 Jun (ADN)--The GDR and Mozambique have concluded their first governmental agreement in the field of health and social care as well as an annual plan for 1981-82 on cooperation in these areas. The documents were signed on Saturday in Maputo by the deputy health ministers of both countries. They plan for a continuous exchange of knowledge as well as a mutual exchange of specialists in the fields of health service management, planning and organization, medical care, health education and pharmaceuticals. In addition, the sending of GDR doctors to Mozambique and the advanced training of Mozambique specialists at health institutions in the GDR is to be continued on a long-term basis. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1539 GMT 6 Jun 81 LD]

NAVAL TRAINING CAMP--A naval training center of the Society for Sports and Technology for future sailor-specialists and divers has been dedicated in Hufeisensee near Halle with a festive roll call. The center provides all facilities for multifaceted premilitary and naval sports and competitive activities. The new facility comprises class rooms, living accomodation and rooms for social events, a boat shed and a field for premilitary training. [Text] [East Berlin NATIONAL-ZEITUNG in German 10 Jun 81 p 2 AU]

MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS SESSION 18 JUNE

LD181950 Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Budapest, 18 Jun (MTI)--The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party held a session on Thursday under the chairmanship of First Secretary Janos Kadar.

The HSWP CC discussed and adopted a report on timely international questions and an account summing up the experiences so far of the implementation of the 1981 national economic plan.

A communique will be issued on the session.

BRIEFS

PARTY WORKERS IN ROMANIA--Budapest, Jun 13 (MTI)--Led by Tamas Palos, deputy head of department at the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, a Hungarian party workers' delegation visited Romania on June 9-13 at the invitation of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee. The delegation, which studied the international propaganda activity of the Romanian party, was received by Central Committee Secretary Ilie Radulescu. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1711 GMT 13 Jun 81 LD]

MSZMP AKTIVISTS IN SWEDEN--At the invitation of the Swedish Labor Party--Communists--a party worker delegation led by Mrs Andras Kiraly, secretary of the Budapest MSZMP Committee, visited Sweden 8-12 June. The delegation met and conducted a comradely exchange of views with Rolf Hagel, the party's president, Alf Lovenborg, the party's deputy president, and several members of the Politburo, as well as with Bo Hammar, international secretary of the Central Committee of the Swedish Leftist Party--Communists. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Jun 81 p 5 AU]

TRADE TALKS WITH IRAQ--An Iraqi trade delegation led by (Hatim Abdul Rashid), deputy minister of trade, visited Budapest 8-11 June. The delegation studied the organization and operational mechanism of Hungarian domestic trade and acquainted itself with the activity of foreign trade and the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce. The Iraqi experts had talks with leading domestic and foreign trade officials and enterprise managers of commodities, including mainly storage installations and consumer goods. Zoltan Juhar, secretary of state for domestic trade, received the delegation. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 Jun 81 p 4 AU]

TRADE TALKS WITH BRITAIN--Discussions of the Hungarian-British mixed economic committee concluded at the Ministry of Foreign Trade on Friday. The delegations noted that last year, compared with 1979, the value of overall trade turnover between the two countries has not changed, but Hungarian exports declined 16 percent and imports 13 percent. They made recommendations to develop trade, a protocol was signed on the talks. [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 6 Jun 81 p 4 AU]

PARLIAMENTARIANS IN FRG--A Hungarian parliamentary delegation led by National Assembly President Antal Apro on Monday traveled to the FRG for its first official visit there. It was welcomed by Hans Wagner, president of the parliament of Hessen Province at the Majna-Frankfurt Airport. The delegation then proceeded to Stuttgart, the first stop on the visit. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Jun 81 p 5 AU]

17 JUNE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS' SESSION REPORTED

LD190004 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] One hour ago the Polish Press Agency carried a report by the government's press spokesman about a session of the Council of Ministers. It was held on 17 June under the chairmanship of Prime Minister and Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski. The Council of Ministers examined the tasks stemming from the decision of the 11th party Central Committee Plenum and from the statement made in the Sejm by the prime minister. The main task at present, which is a condition for successful continuation of the process of socialist renewal and leading the economy out of the crisis, is to ensure calm and order in the country, to increase social discipline and to respect the law. The seriousness of the situation demands that the necessary steps be taken for effectively opposing those threats aimed at the state and socialism. The Council of Ministers has made it incumbent on all state organs to resolutely oppose actions the aim of which is to restrict the activities of the authorities, making it impossible for them to carry out their duties, unsettling material production and breaking existing regulations.

The printing and distribution of antistate publications and the use for this end of equipment which is under the management of factories must be eliminated. The directors and managers of factories have been instructed to suitably safeguard and strictly control use of this equipment and the supervision and prosecution organs [have been instructed] to make sure that the legal regulations existing in this sphere are strictly observed. The Polish nation has reacted with condemnation and indignation to the incidents of anti-Soviet excesses and especially the cases involving desecration of cemeteries and memorials to Soviet soldiers killed in fighting for the liberation of Poland. The government, while issuing to the relevant organs instructions concerning an intensified and effective counteraction to these criminal excesses, calls upon the whole nation to offer cooperation in the identification of irresponsible elements which damage the honor of Poland and harm the most vital interests of the country.

The Council of Ministers has made it incumbent upon the organs of law and order to combat in a resolute manner the manifestations of prevailing hooliganism and vandalism in public places. Law and order must be restored as soon as possible, together with public safety. All tensions and dangerous situations must urgently and without delay, as well as consistently, be overcome and eliminated. The government expects that the responsibility of the Citizens' Militia and security service functionaries will be actively supported by the whole nation.

The Council of Ministers has defined the tasks of ministerial departments deriving from the statement made in the Sejm by the prime minister with regard to the field of national economy and market supply. The key problem at present is the question of the functioning of industrial enterprises. One of the conditions of this is to ensure that executive personnel are able to direct the work of enterprises in an effective manner. To weaken the position of the manager of an enterprise is intolerable. The government is going to lend its support to executives of work places and it will resolutely defend executive personnel against pressures and unjustified attacks. The decline in labor discipline causes a lowering in production performance and leads to a disruption in national economy. It is necessary to improve discipline and this is the task of management in enterprises and the duty of self-government bodies and trade unions in the best sense. The exploitation as much as possible of existing reserves for extraction of raw materials and use of factories' production potential are necessary. Ministers have been instructed to take the appropriate action in this direction. The chairman of the Council of Ministers has set up a special headquarters under the chairmanship of Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski to which it has given broad powers in order to effectively manage all the necessary work connected with the harvesting of agricultural produce and with seeing that this produce is fully utilized.

The struggle for food for the country is at present the most important task facing farmers, the agricultural services, work forces of the foodstuffs industry and many other sectors of the economy where this is applicable.

In accordance with the announcement made by the prime minister in the Sejm, the Council of Ministers has discussed certain aspects of the retail price reform and has instructed the minister, the chairman of the prices commission [not further identified], to urgently submit specific proposals to the trade unions and to the public. The Council of Ministers has assessed the implementation of the social agreements. The state authorities have carried out and are still carrying out tremendous efforts to discharge the commitments they have made. Enormous resources are being spent to do this. Unfortunately, in the light of the considerable drop in production, this is not yielding the results which the public expects.

The government expects greater understanding and activity by NSZZ Solidarity and by all trade unions in activities aimed at overcoming the existing crisis and at stabilizing the economy. After all, it is only along this road that it will be possible to achieve improvement in the people's living conditions.

In its next point, the Council of Ministers examined a draft for amending the national socioeconomic plan for last year.

The Council of Ministers has adopted a resolution on the matter of assessing the hours of educational and upbringing activities of teachers. The resolution reduces the weekly number of hours worked by teachers in the region by 9 to 15 percent.

Next, the Council of Ministers adopted a decree in the matter of raising, from 1 July of this year, certain old-age and other pensions and money benefits for farmers and their families. Subsequently, the Council of Ministers adopted a resolution on the issue of the economic-financial system of state farming enterprises, state farms and certain amalgamation of the Ministry of Agriculture.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES KATOWICE VOIVODSHIP OFFICIALS

LD190744 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0300 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 18 June (PAP)--W. Jaruzelski, chairman of the Polish People's Republic Council of Ministers, received on 18 June representatives of Katowice Voivodship, led by A. Zabinski, member of the Politburo and first secretary of the Katowice Voivodship PZPR Committee, and G. (Niglus), deputy voivoda. G. Gabrys and T. Grabski, members of the Politburo; M. Jagielski and A. Jedynak, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers; and representatives of the leadership of the Ministry of Mining, headed by Minister M. Glanowski, took part in the meeting.

The theme of the meeting was the urgent problems of Katowice Voivodship, especially questions of supplying the market working conditions for miner collectives and coal extraction.

As a result of the meeting, it was decided that in the next few days the government Presidium will hold a session in Katowice to examine problems presented at the meeting with W. Jaruzelski and take appropriate measures.

ELECTION CONFERENCES ENDING; RESULTS REPORTED

Conferences Completed

LD181320 Warsaw PAP in English 1108 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Jun (PAP)--The PUWP election campaign underway in Poland for the past few months is halfway through. Almost 50 percent of the delegates for the 9th extraordinary PUWP congress have been elected.

More than a dozen report-election conferences took place in voivodship PUWP organizations from the end of May up to now. They elected new voivodship authorities. Two such conferences ended today in Ostroleka and Chelm. Henryk Szablak (successive term of office) and Juliusz Kropnicki--a to-date rural community level party activist--were respectively elected first secretaries.

During the debate in Ostroleka the floor was taken by member of the PUWP Political Bureau Zygmunt Wronski, who said that the ongoing report-election campaign in the PUWP, full of very impulsive, heated and controversial discussions, continues to be a live platform for exchanging views between all social strata. This proves that our party is alive. It is we, its members, who make it alive. In our everyday work for the party we must be characterized by moderation and common sense, calm and constructive attitudes. This is the only way to socialism, Wronski said.

The participants of the conference in the Chelm all came out in support of solving our present difficulties and social tension only by way of dialogue and agreement. It was said that one of the basic conditions for the party regaining authority and coming out of the crisis is a consistent and just judgement of those who commited various social and political embezzlements. The punishment for this cannot be just expulsion from the party, the speakers stressed.

The first stages of two-stage conferences in Lodz and Torun have also ended today. The new voivodship authorities will be elected in the second stage.

Kania Speaks in Pomorze

LD190112 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2015 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] We now present for your attention an extensive summary of the speech made by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at the party conference of the Pomorze Military District held in Bydgoszcz:

The first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee assessed highly the achievements of the party conference of the Pomorze Military District. He pointed out the objective nature of the deliberations and the profound concern for the prosperity of [word indistinct] and for the independence and security of the socialist fatherland. The lofty ideological-cultivation achievesments of the army, cohesion, organizational efficiency and discipline--something which the comrades stressed during a [word indistinct] discussion which had many themes running through it--are the result of the fruitful work of the commanders and trainers. They confirm the correct directions of party activities and of the stable, tested, structures of the people's Armed Forces.

We are now going through a particularly difficult period, stated Stanislaw Kania. At the Sixth Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee we adopted a line of social agreement, we voiced our firm will to overcome fully the distortions in party and state life and to protect ourselves permanently against their occurrence. At successive sessions of the Central Committee we adopted decisions aimed at overcoming the existing difficulties by political means in a common front with all patriotic and prudent forces. This stance is profoundly correct and stems from the humanist basis of our ideology.

The programmatic assumptions for the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress map out a difficult path for our renewal, but it is the only path. We all must take this path. Basic links of the party and its leadership and all of us must be on our guard not to deviate from this path and we all--both the authorities and the public--are responsible for taking this path as we should.

I am confident that the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress will indubitably confirm this line oriented toward the consolidation of socialism and the socialist character of renewal.

Meanwhile, the enemies of socialism, stated Stanislaw Kania, are trying in every possible way to instigate social unrest by fuelling people's passions and turning them against the party, people's rule, our alliances and the socialist system. The CPSU Central Committee letter to the members of the Central Committee of our party has been very helpful in the struggle against various kinds of counterrevolutionary threats in our country. The letter draws attention in a friendly manner to a number of real dangers. Therefore, for our part, we are also doing everything to restore and consolidate the credibility of People's Poland as an ally. The Polish People's Army is just such a trustworthy comrade-in-arms for the Soviet Army and the other armies of the Warsaw Pact.

Attempts to remove socialism from Polish soil will fail. Socialism is of a priceless value to the Polish nation and at the same time to the whole socialist community. It is a lasting element of the alignment of political and military forces the unsettling of which would threaten the security of many states and world peace. These home truths, stated Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, must be emphasized forcefully, especially on the eve of the 40th anniversary of Nazi Germany's attack on the Soviet Union. May the events marking this anniversary again be a reminder to all that in the anti-Nazi coalition the main burden of the war was shouldered by the Soviet nation which, with the lives of more than 20 million of its citizens, paid the supreme price to smash Fascism and pave the way for the new postwar fates of Europe and the world to be shaped. The Polish nation will forever remember the historic mission of the Soviet Union in the liberation of our fatherland and the boundless bravery of the Soviet soldier.

Polish-Soviet friendship and the comradeship-in-arms of our allied armies have passed and are passing the test of life. It is symbolic that the battle trail of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, passed through Poland at that time, during the war years. He was one of the outstanding soldiers of the Soviet Army.

The liberating mission of the Soviet Armed Forces and of the Polish People's Army fighting side by side with them is a fundamental value in the patriotic and internationalist education of the young generation. Our army plays a special role in this education.

Speaking about the people's armed forces, Stanislaw Kania said that our party has every reason to be proud of the stance and ideological unity of comrades in uniform. The presige and position of the army in society are great because our history has molded this prestige and position; but above all, the present day and age are molding them. This prospers through your soldierly effort. One of the proofs of this prestige is the number, higher than ever before, of comrades in uniform who have been elected delegates to the congress by voivodship party conferences. The first secretary of the Central Committee continued by stressing that the Polish People's Army is more and more [words indistinct] moral authority. The soldier's uniform is the symbol of honest patriotism, of selfless service for the fatherland and nation.

Everyone who has served in the army--almost all young males go through this school of civic education--knows the taste of soldierly toil and knows that the army does not have and cannot have breaks in its great and responsible duty of standing on guard. It is thanks to the ideological and moral stance of communists in soldiers' uniforms, of commanders and soldiers, and thanks to the effective training of our army youth that the combat readiness of units and staffs is constantly consolidated.

Our military commitments to our allies remain untouched. The bonds of friendship and soldierly fraternity with the Soviet Army and with the other socialist armies are becoming deeper. This is the measurable military, moral, ideological and political contribution of the Polish People's Army to socialist renewal. You can be proud of this. The party will always look after the military arm of the nation--the Polish People's Army.

The support of the Armed Forces for the programmatic line of the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum and for the directions undertaken by the party leadership to defend this line against threats of a counterrevolutionary nature, Stanislaw Kania stated, is a fact of great political significance. I thank you, comrades, for such a stance. This stance will help to defend and strengthen socialism, to consolidate the position of the party in society, to effectively serve the implementation of the socialist renewal process of our country and to restore and consolidate Poland's credibility as a reliable ally of the Soviet Union and of all the states of the socialist community.

Winding up, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee conveyed gratitude and wishes for further selfless service for the good of the socialist fatherland--People's Poland--to the soldiers of the Pomorze Military District and through them to all soldiers of the Polish Army.

Pomorze Election Results

LD190422 Warsaw PUWP in Russian 2100 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Under the slogan "For Socialist Renewal under the Leadership of the Party, the Strengthening Our Defensive Might Is the Duty of the Whole Nation," the PZPR conference of the Pomorze Military District held a session on 17-18 June.

Stanislaw Kania, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, took part in the conference. Division General J. Baryla, undersecretary for national defense and chief of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces, and H. Bednarski, first secretary of the Bydgoszcz Voivodship PZPR Committee, also attended the conference. S. Kania delivered a speech during the discussion.

The conference elected delegates to the Ninth PZPR Congress. A new district party committee and party control commission have been elected. Lt Col Artur Fiedorow has been elected secretary of the party committee of the Pomorze Military District. Division General J. Baryla and Jozef Uzycki, commander of the Pomorze District, have been elected delegates to the ninth congress.

The conference has adopted a decision in which the main directions of the activity of the district party echelon are defined.

During a break S. Kania met delegates to the conference--unit commanders, younger commanders, students from officers' colleges, and Union of Socialist Polish Youth activists. Some of the most important issues facing the party, country and army were touched on.

Moczar's Kielce Remarks

LD181452 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Jun (PAP)--The PUWP voivodship report-election conference in Kielce ended today. In a secret ballot the conference elected Maciej Lubczynski, until now secretary at the PUWP voivodship committee, as first secretary of the voivodship committee. The conference also elected 45 delegates to the 9th Extraordinary PUWP Congress, among them Mieczyslaw Moczar, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme Control Chamber. Together with delegates previously elected by conferences held at the biggest works enterprises, the Kielce Voivodship will be represented by 57 delegates at the 9th congress.

Taking the floor during the discussion Mieczyslaw Moczar said that the country's indebtedness is the cause of the present economic plight. Poland is simply "glued" tight to the capitalist countries and cannot easily break free. The situation will last but its up to us how much longer its will remain so.

The entire party, devoid of any horizontal structures and other adverse currents, should open up struggle for its place in the society. A split party is unlikely to achieve that, said Moczar.

I also believe, said Moczar, that all party members who regard Solidarnosc as their other party must make their choice and give one up. But we should support those comrades who found their place for trade union activity in Solidarnosc. This is the view I have held ever since the emergence of Solidarnosc. Solidarnosc affiliation should not longer be regarded as an adverse phenomenon in our socio-economic life but rather as a creative force of renewal in the building and strengthening of socialist Poland.

I also think that those comrades who left the party only because they got irritated by its present situation, weakness and impotence should return to it, and we should encourage them to do so, continued Moczar. We should also try to win new members, precisely now when the party finds itself in a difficult situation. I deem it advisable and even urgent that those who obstruct the party should leave it.

One thing I am certain of is that we shall never again have to discuss why a person or a group of persons, uncontrolled by the party and the society, could do such harm to the country and the nation. Such guarantees will be created by the 9th congress. We will not allow these things to happen again. Of this I am absolutely certain, said Moczar. If irresponsible individuals will persist in nullifying the hitherto gains of renewal we should decisively force them to stop their activities exactly as one does with anybody who does evil things, he concluded.

Jablonski's Silesia Remarks

LD181534 Warsaw PAP in English 1418 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Jun (PAP)--The PUWP election conference of the Silesian military region [which] ended late last night in Wroclaw passed a resolution mapping out a programme of action for the newly-elected party authorities.

Taking the floor during the debate, Henryk Jablonski reviewed the basic tasks of the party before the 9th extraordinary congress. The 11th PUWP CC Plenum emphasized, said Jablonski, that the party was determined to follow the road of socialist renewal and implement the principles of socialist democracy. Socialist renewal means a return to the basic principles of our system and fundamental canons of socialism. The party programme must reflect the interests of the working people. Since every departure from these basic principles resulted in a series of errors it is absolutely necessary to create statutory provisions guaranteeing proper functioning of the party. Basic party organizations should play an important role in the party which not only in theory but above all in its internal life is a Leninist party, said he.

Stressing that the country has reached a crucial point in its history the speaker emphasized the need for massive large-scale social support for the efforts of the government. Only a strong, just government is able to guarantee democracy and can, by following the party line, solve all problems by political methods. Law and social order are indispensable conditions to overcome the crisis and enable the state to win back the confidence of its allies and partners, said Jablonski in conclusion.

Silesia Election Results

LD190736 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Only a strong and just government can guarantee democracy and is able, by implementing the party line, to solve any and all problems by political methods.

It is necessary for all organs of authority to act according to the law. It is also necessary for all citizens to act according to the law as well. This was stated by Henryk Jablonski during a party conference of the Silesian Military District.

The post of PZPR committee secretary of the Silesian Military District was entrusted to Col Stanislaw Grzasko. Gen Eugeniusz Molczyk and Maj Gen Ryszard Milczarek are among the delegates the ninth congress.

Krosno Delegates Elected

LD190438 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] The report-back and election conference of the PZPR began on 17 June in Krosno. Taking part were Stanislaw Gabrielski, member of the Secretariat and director of the Social Organizations, Sports and Tourism Department of the PZPR Central Committee, Andrzej Jedynak, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Janusz Brych, member of the Central Committee and director of the socioprofessional department [as received] of the PZPR Central Committee; and Jerzy Kuberski, member of the Central Committee, minister and head of the office for religious affairs. [as received]

The first secretary of the voivodship PZPR committee was elected at the conference. In the second round of voting the delegates elected by a majority vote Henryk Wojtal to this post. He is the director of the plastics factory in the town of Jaslo. Delegates to the congress were then elected. They include Andrzej Jedynak, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Henryk Wojtal, newly elected first secretary of the Krosno Voivodship PZPR Committee and Wladyslaw Kandefer, former first secretary of the voivodship committee.

The party conference in Krosno also adopted a programmatic decision [words indistinct] main directions for activity in the coming year.

TRYBUNA LUDU, OTHER MEDIA ANTISOCIALIST MANIFESTATIONS

LD171146 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Franciszek Lewicki, A TRYBUNA LUDU journalist, says in an article entitled "It Is the Facts That Count" that there may not be many who openly voice antisocialist views, but that this is not the point. What matters are the antisocialist actions which have been occurring in Poland recently. In the opinion of the author, such actions are now an inflaming leaflet fanning the tension, then an attack against our alliances and at other times shameful acts of vandalism. This, in the opinion of Franciszek Lweicki, is a deliberate search for a platform for the kindling of feuds, often about not very essential issues, with the authorities with the purpose of undermining their prestige.

Desecration of Memorials

LD161528 Warsaw PAP in English 1404 GMT 16 Jun 81

["Indignation and Protest"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Jun (PAP)--Today's issue of TRYBUNA LUDU comments on such incidents as damaging monuments to and graves of the Red Army soldiers who died on Polish soil during World War Two.

The daily says: Next to the circulation of slanderous anti-Soviet leaflets, caricatures and malicious slogans scrawled with nails on walls, there are instances of damage done to monuments and graves of the Red Army soldiers who died in Poland. The most recent example of these ignominious acts was the spilling of paint on a monument in Lublin.

We should not delude ourselves that such acts have been solely committed by madmen and drunken brawlers, although such men undoubtedly must also have been among the culprits. The truth is that among the offenders are men who have committed these savage acts not because they were under the influence of alcohol or from sheer foolishness. These were conscious acts committed by persons intent on poisoning Polish-Soviet relations and trying to set socialist Poland at odds with her allies.

The infrequency of these facts does in no way invalidate the opinion that we are faced with a dangerous phenomenon not just of lack of political foresight but also of brutal disruption of the basic moral norms.

Words of indignation at these outrageous acts should be accompanied by active counteraction. Irresponsible acts aimed against the political and military aspects of our alliance with the Soviet Union, unjustified accusations and the slandering of the Soviet Union, the destruction of graves and monuments must arouse nationwide protests and indignation as acts being inconsistent with the sense of Polish national dignity and responsibility, and also must precipitate a countrywide counter-action. The matter is far too serious to leave unpunished the acts of anybody's folly, irresponsibility or provocation, TRYBUNA LUDU concludes.

Anti-Sovietism Condemned

LD161650 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Jun (PAP)--Poland's mass media, public and political organizations and the whole people sharply condemn the appearance of slanderous anti-Soviet leaflets and also instances of damage done to monuments and graves of men of the Soviet Army who fell in battles for the liberation of Poland. We should not delude ourselves, TRYBUNA LUDU writes on 16 June, that such acts have been committed solely by isolated madmen and drunken brawlers. The truth is that among the offenders are people who have committed these barbaric crimes not because they were under the influence of alcohol or from sheer foolishness. These were conscious acts by persons intent on damaging Polish-Soviet relations and setting Socialist Poland at odds with her allies.

This was stated at the 11th PZPR Central Committee Plenum in its resolution which stresses that repulsing manifestations of anti-Sovietism is a major task in the party's ideological and propaganda activity. This view is shared by participants in the PZPR report-back and election conferences taking place throughout the country. Those taking part in the latest Sejm session likewise expressed indignation at the provocative anti-Soviet activities which are in essence directed against Poland. Let our allies know, it was said from the rostrum of the Sejm, that it is not the Polish people who are defacing the monuments but a small handful of madmen who must be rendered harmless. Representatives of an increasing number of public organizations are voicing similar views, including the chairman of the National Consultative Commission of the independent trade union Solidarity.

The irresponsible acts aimed against the political and military aspects of our alliance with the USSR must arouse universal protest and indignation together with the desire for a universal, nationwide counteraction, the organ of the PZPR Central Committee points out.

The Polish INTERPRESS agency in a commentary entitled "In the Name of What Senseless Ideas?" considers what forces could be interested in exploiting the anti-Soviet acts. The commentary author notes that they are mainly the work either of madmen or of disillusioned people, as a rule ones close to madness, who stand no chance in an open political challenge, faced with the progressive transformations in the country.

This is a time of passions and so also a time maybe for plain speaking. If someone--whoever he may be, a madman or a provocateur--manipulates the destiny of his people in such a way, then he is not now doing that in the interests of others. He represents only and exclusively his own interests, giving an outlet exclusively to his own phobias and fears. No one, except such people, is interested in placing Poland in a situation where it is incapable of solving its own affairs by its own efforts. The need to interfere in our affairs would also be contrary to the interests of our allies and of the whole socialist community, the Polish INTERPRESS Agency points out.

CPSU Letter and Solidarity

LD171058 Warsaw PAP in English 0828 GMT 17 Jun 81

["Credible Means Trustworthy"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Jun (PAP)--The alliance and brotherly cooperation with the Soviet Union is the foundation of Poland's independence and auspicious future. However, there are people in Poland who are eroding this foundation, writes Jan Bijak in the weekly POLITYKA in an article headlined as above. Commenting on the anti-Soviet incidents, the author notes that the concern of the Soviet Union is understandable.

I know of no document, says the author, in which the Soviet Union would call into question the existence of any institution founded in Poland since last summer as a result of social agreements.

Also the most recent letter from the CPSU Central Committee to the PUWP Central Committee, says Bijak, a serious and critical letter dictated by anxiety, contains no questioning of the existence of Solidarity or the bases of democratic transformations in Poland. There is a formulation suggesting the existence of an extremist wing in Solidarity but also the Polish party talks about it and many Solidarity activists are also concerned about it.

One may say that this is perfectly natural, these being Poland's internal affairs. Of course, nobody knows better what is good for Poland than we do. What I am trying to say, says Bijak, is that the Soviet comrades are prepared even to bear substantial costs to enable Poland to settle her own affairs peacefully, according to the spirit and letter of the binding alliances. But in our actions we have to take into account the fact that neither the Soviet Union nor any other country with whom we are linked by treaties of alliance will remain indifferent to the effects of what we do, states the POLITYKA commentator.

TRYBUNA LUDU CITED ON PZPR'S ROLE IN RENEWAL

Party Responsibility

LD151118 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 15 Jun 81

["After the 11th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Jun (PAP)--In a commentary under this headline, M. Berezowski writes in TRYBUNA LUDU: The jolt which Poland has experienced and from which it has not yet recovered should be a spur to renewal and not to destruction. That is a truism; it is the obvious truth, but it is not being observed in practice verywhere. Renewal is a matter for all social forces guided by a positive program and concern for the destinies of the homeland, and a leading place in this process--as well as the responsibility that goes with it--belongs to our party. Our enemies must be told bluntly that every attack on the role of the PZPR in the process of constructive changes and in the system of management leads merely to the continuation of chaos and disorder, that what jeopardizes the socialist system also jeopardizes renewal and Poland's position as one of the stabilizers of European peace.

Actions which aim to undermine the role of the PZPR in the Polish state especially harm the functioning of our state in the overall European system: Without internal tranquillity the state is not able to perform its external functions as it should.

We are needed by Europe, by our socialist allies, and also by the Western partners who wish us well--not as a hotbed of tension, but as a center of peaceful influence.

Tension in Poland would be sure to block the process of improving East-West relations for which, for one consideration or another, the whole of Europe waits. The success of socialist renewal would destroy many of the arguments of the enemies of detente. Thus, acting in our own national interests, we will be participating in the creation of a more favorable climate in relations between East and West. This is something in which we ourselves have a profound interest.

The life of the Polish state is linked to the stability of peace in Europe and in the world. This stability is not something that arrives once and for all; it needs structural guarantees and organized activity, in which Poland has its part to play. The life of the Polish state is also inseparably bound up with the inviolability of the borders established in Eastern and Western Europe after World War II. It would be erroneous to believe that all those forces dissatisfied with the verdict of history have disappeared from the face of the continent of Europe. The more Poland strengthens its alliance with the USSR and its links in the framework of the Warsaw Pact, the greater the degree to which it can become an ally whose voice is of positive significance, and the better it will be able to create guarantees for its state interests, writes M. Berezowski, a publicist of the PZPR Central Committee organ.

Need for Commonsense

LD151542 Warsaw PAP in English 1412 GMT 15 Jun 81

["Stake on Commonsense"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Jun (PAP)--Writing on the last meeting of the Sejm and a programme adopted by the Polish parliament, today's TRYBUNA LUDU said: "This programme is a stake on agreement, responsibility, commonsense, moderation and effectiveness of action of the government and all bodies of the state authority.

"We are entering a new and more difficult stage of socialist renewal, a stage which, on the one hand, requires verification of the forms and methods of its implementation and, on the other, iron consistency and insistence on what is really important.

"Great reforms such as the creation of a new model of the trade union movement, guarantees of the freedom of expression, and socio-economic reforms, the series of which is opened by the Sejm meeting under discussion, are crucial for the process of renewal.

"The present system of actions taken by the supreme economic bodies corresponds to the needs of the administrative, command and distributive type of management. As such, it is entirely incompatible with the spirit of the reform. If we want, and we not only want but simply must, to save the economy from the entire breakdown, we must move the managing center and create preliminary conditions of autonomy, self-governance and profitability for enterprises, at least for the time being. Otherwise, we consolidate the conditions for self-destruction.

"A draft law on trade unions epitomizes socio-political changes which have taken place and are taking place in Poland and in the rights of the Polish society. This fact and the concept of trade unions and their rights contained in the draft law seem to be an especially significant guarantee of continuing the line of agreement and actions in keeping with the spirit of the Polish socialist renewal," TRYBUNA LUDU said.

TRYBUNA LUDU ATTACK ON FRG REVANCHISTS CITED

LD161354 Warsaw PAP in English 1125 GMT 16 Jun 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Jun (PAP)--"At a time when the process of East-West detente has slowed down and when Poland is going through domestic difficulties, certain political forces in the FRG are not giving up in their striving to reverse the territorial outcome of the Second World War", wrote TRYBUNA LUDU in connection with the use of German names for localities lying in former German territories and marking the GDR-FRG border as a "special kind" of border.

"The 'Guidelines' of the standing conference of ministers of education in the FRG strike out against Poland's sovereignty and territorial integrity and are a vivid contrast to the spirit and letter of the treaty on the normalization of mutual relations signed between Poland and the FRG on December 7, 1970. They also violate the cultural agreement signed between the two states on June 11, 1976 and ignore and devaluate the results of work put in by the joint schoolbook commission."

"There are those in the FRG who are trying to do things backward by measuring international legal obligations in categories of domestic law, while one of the principles of universal international law is that no state can refer to its domestic law in order to justify the failure to fulfill obligations set by international law."

"The West German stand is a block for new agreements, like the consular agreement or the agreement on legal aid. No one has to explain the importance of these two documents for both countries' populations", TRYBUNA LUDU said.

CZYREK MEETS WITH CARRINGTON, OFFICIALS IN UK

LD190922 Warsaw PAP in English 0811 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] London, 18 Jun (PAP)--Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek met today with British Deputy Foreign Minister Douglas Hurd. Next, plenary talks began at the foreign office between the delegations' of both countries. The British delegation was headed by Foreign Affairs Secretary Lord Carrington.

The sides discussed the most important international issues with special emphasis on the East-West relations, problems of detente, the Madrid meeting included, and questions of disarmament.

As far as bilateral relations go a lot of time was devoted to political dialogue between the two countries, as well as economic and financial cooperation. Minister Czyrek presented Poland's financial needs resulting from the country's current economic situation and efforts undertaken to improve it.

In the evening, Lord Carrington gave a dinner in honour of the Polish guest. Talks were continued afterwards. Minister Czyrek and Lord Carrington held a conversation in private.

BRIEFS

SEJM COMMISSION APPOINTMENT--The Sejm Commission for Legislative Work elected a new chairman today, Professor Witold (Zakrzewski), a non-party deputy from Krakow. Deputy Sylwester Zawadzki, previous chairman of the commission, has handed in his resignation from this function in connection with his appointment to the post of minister of justice. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Jun 81 LD]

TRADE TALKS WITH POLAND HELD IN BUCHAREST

AU181603 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Test] Comrade Ana Muresan, minister of domestic trade, today received Comrade Henryk Skrobisz, deputy minister of domestic trade of the Polish People's Republic. During the ensuing talk, the two sides discussed matters pertaining to expanding cooperation in the field of domestic trade between the two countries.

Also today Dumitru Petrescu, first deputy minister of domestic trade, for the Romanian side, and Henryk Skrobisz concluded the protocol of the joint commission session of the ministries of Domestic Trade of Romania and Poland, whereby measures where worked out aimed at expanding the exchange of consumer goods in 1981.

SOMALI PRESIDENT MOHAMED SIAD BARRE ENDS VISIT

Ceausescu Toast

AU181921 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Jun 81 pp 1,3

[Toast proposed by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at dinner given in honor of Somalia's President Mohamed Siad Barre on 16 June in Bucharest]

[Text] Comrade President, dear Somali guests, comrades and friends, I am glad, Mr. President, to welcome you and the other members of the Somali delegation to Romania.

The visit you are paying to Romania is an expression of the friendly relations between our countries and of the common desire to continue to develop Romanian-Somali cooperation and collaboration in the interests of the two peoples and the cause of peace and understanding throughout the world.

We note with satisfaction that in past years relations at the party and state level and between civic organizations have intensified and that mutually advantageous cooperation ventures have been initiated and are underway. Young Somali people are studying in Romania in fields of great interest for your country such as: agronomy, animal breeding, geology, medicine and other fields.

I am convinced that during our talks we will identify new opportunities to expand Romanian-Somali cooperation and collaboration particularly in theprocessing industry, the prospecting and exploitation of subsoil resources, agriculture, animal breeding, fishery and in other such fields. this is in keeping with the interests of our peoples to utilize their material and human potential to an increasing extent and to advance on the road of economic and social progress.

Mankind today is going through a time of profound revolutionary, social and national changes. The peoples' will to halt the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy and any forms of oppression and domination is asserting itself more and more forcefully. On the other hand, the old policy of force and diktat, of strengthening and redividing the spheres of influence and of interference in the affairs of other countries is intensifying in the international arena. This dangerous development seriously threatens the peoples' security and independence and mankind's tranquillity and peace.

Under such circumstances, all the peoples in the world and the progressive forces everywhere must unite their efforts and act more determinedly to stop the aggravation of the international situation and to promote detente, independence, cooperation and peace.

Everything must be done to safeguard the peoples' basic right to develop freely, protected from any outside interference, to decide their destiny in keeping with their supreme interests and aspirations and to live in peace and security cooperating, on an equal footing, in a spirit of friendship and mutual respect.

Proceeding from those great imperatives of our time, Romania is carrying out extensive international activity. We are developing relations of friendship and cooperation with all socialist countries, with the developing and nonaligned countries, with the developed capitalist countries, with all countries in the world, irrespective of social system, by firmly basing those relations on the principles of equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in inernal affairs and mutual advantage and of nonrecourse to the use or threat of force.

Within the framework of our general antiimperialist and anticolonialist policy we pay particular attention to strengthening cooperation and solidarity with the African countries and we actively support their efforts aimed at strengthening their national independence and ensuring their socioeconomic progress, at their increasingly forceful assertion in the international arena as promoters of the policy of peace and cooperation. We advocate and firmly struggle for the observance of the Namibian people's right to freedom and complete independence, to an independent existence and for the right to a free life by the majority people in South Africa. We condemn the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid and the aggressive actions by the South African Republic against neighboring countries and we act to completely eliminate any form of domination and oppression and of interference in the affairs of other peoples. It is in the interest of the African peoples to strengthen their solidarity and unity of action to a greater extent in the struggle to defend and assert their basic right to freedom, independence and to free development on the road to progress.

As a European country, Romania pays particular attention to security and cooperation in Europe. We want the Madrid meeting to end with constructive results. We want it to be followed up by a conference on confidence-building and disarmament in Europe, so that the continuity of the process of establishing security on the continent is ensured. We most firmly struggle to stop the deployment and development of new nuclear missiles in Europe and to immediately proceed to definitive negotiations in this respect.

We firmly advocate the elimination of all conflicts and states of tension in the world and the solution of disputes among countries by peaceful negotiations alone. It is necessary to stop military actions in Lebanon and to ensure the respect for the freedom and independence of the Lebanese people. We have termed and have forcefully condemned the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear center as an action that is incompatible with international law and with the principles of the peoples' independence and sovereignty. Everything must be done to resolve the Middle East conflict by negotiations and to establish a just and lasting peace in that area.

The most important target of our days is halting the arms race. The time has come to take effective steps in the direction of implementing general disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to cut back military spending and allocate funds saved therefrom for the socioeconomic development of peoples and to help the developing countries.

One of the greatest requirements for the peace and progress of all mankind is immediately stopping the redivision of the world into rich and poor countries and eliminating underdevelopment, which affects a huge part of mankind, and to establish a new international economic order based on full equality and equity to favor the more rapid progress of all countries, primarily the progress of lagging ones, and to facilitate their broad access to the achievements of modern science and civilization.

Complex international problems must be resolved in a just and lasting manner and based only on the active participation of all countries, irrespective of their size, socioeconomic and political system, or their human potential. In this respect the developing countries must play an increasingly important role in the just and constructive settlement of problems confronting mankind and in promoting the policy of independence and peace.

I would like to recall with satisfaction Romanian-Somali cooperation within the United Nations and other international forums, within the Group of 77 and the nanaligned countries' movement and to express the conviction that this cooperation will continue to develop in the future as well.

Comrade President, convinced that your visit will go down as an important contribution to promoting friendship, cooperation and solidarity between our parties, countries and peoples and to the cause of peace, I want to toast:

--The progress and happiness of the friendly Somali people;

--Romanian-Somali friendship and cooperation;

--The health of Comrade Mohamed Siad Barre, general secretary of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and President of the Somali Democratic Republic; the health of all our Somali guests;

--The health of all of you. (applause)

Barre Toast

AU162015 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1955 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Report on toast by Somalia's President Mohamed Siad Barre at official dinner given in his honor by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu on 16 June in Bucharest]

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Jun (AGERPRES)--Stressing in his toast that Somalia was determined to establish privileged relations in all domains with Romania, President Siad Barre said that he saw in her a friendly socialist partner that can support Somalia--through her participation, without hidden thoughts--in its development. The Romanian and Somali peoples are two peoples that believe in the independent choice of their political and economic development firmly grounded on the interests of the masses of people.

Fully sharing President Ceausescu's assessment on the disquieting picture of the world situation, the Somali president pointed out that the use and threat of force had become prominent elements in international relations. The recent attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor is a clear example of flagrant violation of the international code of conduct. It is an act we most strongly condemn. The reckless policy of the South African racist regime is an affront upon the whole humanity and a permanent threat to world security and peace.

Highlighting that the Horn of Africa was one of the regions where world peace and security were ever more threatened, President Siad Barre said: The Somali Democratic Republic is neither interested in the territories of the neighbor countries nor wishes to interfere in our neighbors' internal affairs. However, we face a serious regional and international problem which must necessarily be solved. The Somali Democratic Republic is exclusively concerned for a just and peaceful solution to that problem. We shall hail most warmly any initiative to solve this problem peacefully and responsibly.

I am convinced that our present meeting and the talks we shall conduct will raise our countries' cooperation onto the highest level--the Somali president said in conclusion.

Visit to Bucharest Suburbs

AU181454 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] This morning Maj Gen Mohamed Siad Barre, secretary general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and president of the Somali Democratic Republic, together with the officials accompanying him on his visit to Romania, visited certain Bucharest residential areas.

The high-ranking guest was accompanied by Comrade Gheorghe Pana, member of the political executive committee of the RCP Central Committee, first secretary of the Bucharest municipal party committee and general mayor of Bucharest, and by other officials. The visit offered the high-ranking guest the opportunity to become acquainted with certain aspects of Bucharest's urban development and with the efforts made by our party and state to improve and raise our people's living standard.

End of Talks

AU181453 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] A last round of the summit dialogue between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre took place at the State Council Palace before the document signing ceremony today.

The two party-state leaders expressed complete satisfaction with the fruitful results of their talks and with the agreements concluded and expressed their joint desire to continue to intensify the positive Romanian-Somali relations and to strengthen friendship between our countries and peoples.

Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Mohamed Siad Barre stressed the importance of implementing the decision made and expressed their conviction that on their basis a more and more fruitful cooperation will be achieved between Romania and Somalia and a closer cooperation at the political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural levels and in other fields of common interest. They expressed their conviction that in the spirit of agreements concluded, Romania and Somalia will continue to develop cooperation in the international arena thus making a more and more active contribution to achieving an atmosphere of detente, security, understanding and cooperation in Europe, Africa and throughout the world and to achieving the legitimate aspirations for peace, freedom, independence and independent development of all peoples in the world.

The two party-state leaders stressed the need to continue the Romanian-Somali summit dialogue which is of particular importance for strengthening friendship and developing cooperation between our countries and peoples and for the cause of understanding and cooperation among nations.

Official Documents Signed

AU181451 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2930 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Jun (AGERPRES)--During a ceremony held today, June 18, in Bucharest, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Mohamed Siad Barre signed the joint declaration on the strengthening of friendship and the further development of cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Somali Democratic Republic.

In the presence of the two heads of state, Emilian Dobrescu, deputy prime minister, chairman of the state planning committee, and Ahmed Habibi Ahmed, Somali minister of national planning, signed the long-term programme for the development of economic and technical cooperation and of commercial exchanges between Romania's and Somalia's governments.

The ceremony of signing the official documents was attended by members of Romania's party and state leadership, as well as the members of the Somali delegation who accompanied Major General Mohamed Siad Barre, on his visit in Romania.

Barre Departure

AU181515 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0935 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Jun (AGERPRES)--Mohamed Siad Barre secretary general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party, president of the Somali Democratic Republic, who at the invitation [of] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, paid an official visit of friendship to Romania over June 16-18, left Bucharest.

On leaving, the distinguished Somali guest was saluted, by President Nicolae Ceausescu, by other Romanian officials at the Otopeni International Airport.

[Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1500 GMT on 18 June carries a further report on Barre's departure listing the following Romanian officials as being present at the airport: "Ilie Verdet, Gheorghe Radulescu, Gheorghe Pana, Petre Lupu, Nicolae Giosan, Constantin Olteanu, Marin Radoi, as well as government members and generals."]

ANDREI TALKS WITH PRC FOREIGN MINISTER HUANG HUA

AU181628 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0912 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jun (AGERPRES)--On June 17, the official talks between Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs and Huang Hua, vice-premier of the state council, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of China, continued and an extensive exchange of views was made on major issues of the current international life. Romania's and China's appreciations were presented on international developments, the causes of international tension and the necessity to solve by peaceful means, by negotiations the conflicts and all the litigious problems among states, in order to promote in interstate relations fully equal rights, the observance of national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in home affairs, nonrecourse to the use and threat with force, the sacred right of each people to develop freely, according to its own aspirations, in conditions of peace and security.

The Romanian minister of foreign affairs informed at large, about the Socialist Republic of Romania's standpoint on disarmament, the liquidation of underdevelopment and the setting in of a new international economic order, and, particularly, on the current problems of building security and developing cooperation in Europe, on the necessity that the Madrid conference should give an impetus to the unitary fulfillment of provisions and principles of the Helsinki Final Act. Adopt measures on convening a conference for strengthening confidence and for disarmament on the continent and to establish the date and place of the future conference devoted to European security and cooperation. Vice-Premier Huang Hua referred especially to the international activity of the People's Republic of China in connection with the problems of south Asia and South-East Asia, as well as to China's relations with the countries in those zones.

The mutual wish was stressed, for the continuation of the collaboration between Romania and China in the settlement of the current international problems, of the consultations and exchange of views of the two countries' representatives within the international organizations and of the collaboration between the two foreign ministries with a view to multilaterally developing the Romanian-Chinese relations of friendship and cooperation.

The two ministers expressed their satisfaction at the talks conducted and appreciated that the Romanian foreign minister's official visit of friendship to the People's Republic of China, the meetings and talks with the party and state leaders of the People's Republic of China accounted for a fresh contribution to the development of the fraternal collaboration and friendship between Romania and China.

At the end of the talks, the Romanian minister of foreign affairs extended to the vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, in behalf of the Romanian Government, the invitation to pay an official visit of friendship to Romania.

The talks between the two foreign ministers proceeded in a spirit of esteem and mutual respect which is characteristic of the relations of friendship, collaboration and solidarity between the two parties, countries and peoples of Romania and China.

Trade Meeting

AU181625 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0910 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jun (AGERPRES)--Proceedings began in Beijing of the Romanian-Chinese Joint Commission of Foreign Trade, headed for Romania by Ion Stoian, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and for China by Chen Jie, deputy minister of foreign trade of the People's China.

In the spirit of the agreements between the party and state leaderships of the two countries under examination is the development of the trade exchanges and the stage of the actions of cooperation in production.

Measures have been established for the integral implementation of the trade protocol for 1981 and the sides have agreed on an intensification of the contacts among representatives of ministries of the two countries in view of analyzing the possibilities of expanding the trade exchanges. Also established have been some measures necessary for the development of the cooperation in production in the field of the coal, machine building, food industries as well as in agriculture and other domains.

JOINT COMMISSION WITH JORDAN MEETS IN BUCHAREST

AU181926 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1737 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Bucharest 18 Jun (AGERPRES)--The proceedings of the fourth session of the joint Romanian-Jordanian governmental commission of economic and technical cooperation started in Bucharest on June 18.

During the proceedings, high appreciation was expressed of the good relations between the two countries and peoples and the ways and means were analyzed of carrying into effect the understandings reached during the meetings and talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and King Husayn Ibn Talal with a view to intensifying the many-sided collaboration between the two countries and peoples.

On the occasion, concrete aspects are also approached of the Romanian-Jordanian cooperation in industry and petrochemistry, of the diversification of the commercial goods exchanges on mutually advantageous terms.

The same day, the Jordanian chief delegate conducted talks at the State Planning Committee when questions were approached regarding the planning activity and the ways of ensuring socioeconomic development in the two countries.

ALBANIAN DISCUSSION OF KOSOVO 'GROSS INTERFERENCE'

AU181706 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Concluding our foreign political chronicle, we broadcast here a commentary by Milika Sundic in connection with the session of the AWP Central Committee:

According to a Tirana radio announcement, the AWP Central Committee held its session on 15 and 16 June. At that meeting, the policy and views of the Albanian leadership in relation to Kosovo events were adopted with expressions of gratitude. Enver Hoxha, who presided over the meeting, accused the Serbian chauvinists of being the chief guilty factor for everything that has happened in Kosovo and the Yugoslav leadership for, as he put it, its invented and gross attacks on Albania and Albania's principled, moderate and calm views on the Kosovo situation. On the basis of the daily anti-Yugoslav propaganda waged by the Albanian leadership, press and radio against our country, we have been able to convince ourselves of what kind of Albanian moderate, principled and calm attitude toward Yugoslavia is involved in this connection.

The fact alone that the leadership of a country is discussing and adopting views on something that is within the exclusive jurisdiction of another country represents an open and gross interference in Yugoslavia's internal affairs. As a matter of fact, the Albanian leadership knows no other policy toward neighboring Yugoslavia. Official Tirana has also made no efforts to hide this fact because all of its claims about noninterference in Yugoslavia's internal affairs have been accompanied by attacks on Yugoslavia. Albania has behaved in this manner during the entire 33-year period from the time of the Cominform resolution to date. The Albanian people know that best because they have no access to any other truth about the world and the leadership's policy except one which has been imposed on them so persistently and over such a long time without any opportunity or right whatsoever to influence their leadership's policy.

The Albanian leadership's concern for the fate of Kosovo and the Albanian nationality in Kosovo in fact represents an escape from its own worries and the worries tormenting the Albanian people in Albania. However, it is difficult to believe that the Albanian people believe in the policy imposed on them by force and in the constant claims of the leadership that Albania lives in a hostile encirclement. After all, not even Enver Hoxha himself knows how many people paid with their lives for their attempts to think with their own heads. The Albanians certainly know that and will not forget it.

The fact that the nationalists and irredentists in Kosovo have nevertheless succeeded in winning for their dark goals many people, primarily from among the ranks of the youth, is not the result of any knowledge about the Albanian reality, which is offered to them as a model, but of a total lack of information which the enemies have skillfully exploited, naturally, to the detriment of Yugoslavia and to the detriment of the Albanian nationality in Kosovo.

In the present situation, it would be illusory to expect the Albanian leadership not to discuss Kosovo events but the consequences of its policy toward neighboring Yugoslavia. The latest AWP Plenum and Enver Hoxha himself personally have convinced us of that. Albania obviously does not want good and friendly relations with Yugoslavia. In its attitudes it is guided by a hatred which has no limits and it will evidently continue to do so for a long time.

An increasingly great nervousness of the Albanian leadership is noticeable in every new attack on Yugoslavia. This is an indication that it has also become clear to the Albanian leadership that the attempt to undermine Yugoslavia has failed. Naturally, the Albanian leadership does not admit that but it does not account for these failures to anyone, least of all the Albanian people. The AWP Central Committee Plenum has even more strongly asserted this attitude toward the Albanian people and has announced new hostilities in relation to Yugoslavia, that is, obviously hostilities on a long-term basis.

ALBANIAN ATTACK ON WRITER LALIC DISPUTED

AU172141 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] The attacks by the Tirana regime on our country have been extended to the field of culture also. Recently Tirana radio and ZERI I POPULLIT accused some Yugoslav historians and writers, including Mihajlo Lalic, of alleged chauvinism, nationalism and other similar isms. How has the novel "Brave Warriors" by Mihajlo Lalic found itself on Tirana's blacklist? Spomenka Deretic comments:

The Albanian radio and party organs have expressed their amazement that Mihajlo Lalic has not been arrested following the publication of "Brave Warriors" because in that book--we quote--"he insults the Albanian people in the most banal manner and slings mud at the entire Albanian history and the Albanian struggles and uprisings, and especially at the Albanian Prizren League in the period until 1914." If this statement were accepted as true, then the uninformed would think that the topic of Lalic's book "Brave Warriors" is a period from the history of Albania. As a matter of fact, in this novel of his, which is in fact a continuation of his novel "The Luck of War," Lalic is describing the adventures of Pejo Grujovic in the Balkan wars and at the beginning of the uprising in 1941. All in all, the writer mentions the Albanians 10 times in his book and these are totally unimportant to the story. Let us be more precise: Nowhere does Lalic insult the Albanian people with a single word. The only fact is that in "Brave Warriors" the main hero, Pejo Grujovic, in several places speaks negatively about some individual Albanians serving in the Turkish, that is the enemy, army against which the struggle was waged.

Tirana radio quotes a sentence from the chapter entitled "Around Plav and Gusinje" on page 122 and pulls it out of context. What is involved here is that the main hero, Pejo, is expressing his amazement that some members of the Gasi Reka tribe also are fighting with the Turks and [words indistinct] the Montenegrins alone helped the Albanian uprising at that time. The writer really does call the attacking enemies callous people by nature and lacking all imagination but, we quote verbatim, he explains that both among the Albanians and the Montenegrins there are individuals who are kissing the hand and the club that beat them.

Tirana radio claims that in this "Brave Warriors" Lalic throws mud at Albanian history although the book does not contain a single word about Albanian history. To be true, if someone thinks that Kosovo and Metohija are a part of Albania and not of Yugoslavia, then Lalic really does write about Albanian history also because he says in his book that in the first Balkan war the Montenegrins liberated--and not conquered--Metohija and the Serbs liberated Kosovo from a Turkish slavery lasting five centuries.

The Tirana officials' deliberations about literature are unique in the world. It is only a Stalinist study of literature that can judge literature on the basis of dividing heroes into our heroes, who are all positive and red, and those other ones on the other side of the barricades who are all worthless black devils. Yugoslav literature has long since overcome the method of writing according to the rule of black and white. The same Mihajlo Lalic, in his book "Brave Warriors," makes several unfavorable references to certain faults of members of his own nation. Someone who is allowed to and must write about the negative phenomena in his own nation does not need to avoid the first letter of the alphabet because of some interpretations by neighbors.

DURUTOVIC INTERVIEWED ON KOSOVO, OTHER ISSUES

LD182304 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1758 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Jun (TANJUG)--"The events in Kosovo have cruelly reminded us of the mistakes and shortcomings which kept smoldering in our own ranks, but this does not mean that these events are a consequence or result of our policy of the equality of nations and nationalities or the consequence of socialist self-management. Any deeper analysis will show that it was the insufficiently developed democratic relations which caused these events. The notorious tendency of bureaucratism to ally itself with nationalism visibly manifested itself in Kosovo.

"It was this alliance, in fact, which pushed self-management and the League of Communists aside." This was stated in an interview published in the latest issue of NIN (21 Jun) by Svetozar Durutovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, answering the questions of why the League of Communists had failed in Kosovo.

Speaking in favor of a Marxist analysis of the causes of what happened, Durutovic said that the central aspect of all this is that the events in Kosovo had been prepared for a long time and that everything that is prepared for a long time also takes "a long time to disentangle" and that consequently the vital question is how to arm the masses, the people with democratic criteria for their struggle against nationalism.

Durutovic said that the events in Kosovo once more confirmed the justifiability of Tito's warning that though the form and way in which the enemy expresses itself in our society has changed, their essence remains the same. Noting that the 5,000 communists of Pristina University failed to set the tone at the university, Durutovic said that communists are not the leading ideopolitical force in all the environments. The prerequisite for the vanguard role of the League of Communists is to be found in the militancy and subjective ability of its members and not in their numbers, he said.

Asked about the bureaucratization of the League of Communists, Durutovic replied that this is reflected in the orientation of numerous organizations of the League of Communists toward technobureaucratic structures instead of toward self-management organs and sociopolitical organizations. There is also the isolationism of the forums as a modern form of [word indistinct] organization of the League of Communists. "Regional or republican, the provincial isolationism seriously eroded the very revolutionary essence of the League of Communists. The republican forms of etatism are no less dangerous than the federal one," Durutovic said.

Asked whether a certain vacuum had developed after Tito's and Kardelj's death with regard to ideas, new concepts and solutions to crisis situation, Durutovic said that Tito and Kardelj had not possessed a monopoly on the setting of norms in our revolutionary movement, but that, on the contrary, they had made an enormous contribution to the movement's liberation from any form of monopoly. Despite the fact that the practice of socialist self-management is in many places reproducing progressive ideas and offering socialist solutions, it is certain that Tito's and Kardelj's brains and energies would be valuable today. However, their achievements are here.

"At times, we attribute our inconsistency in the realization of the system to the system itself. Inconsistency in the struggle is not a fault of the system, but a subjective shortcoming," Durutovic added. Stressing that this is not our first clash with nationalism, Durutovic said that the preoccupation with the struggle against this manifestation of nationalism must not create any scope for the spread of quasi-liberalist or dogmatic forces or of any other nationalisms.

Speaking about the Djogo affair, Durutovic likened this attack on Tito as a person to the attacks made by Tsola Dragoycheva, Enver Hoxha and Djilas.

"We have become used to speaking about counterrevolution only when there is a breakthrough by alien ideas into the self-managing organism or into the ranks of the League of Communists, but every monopoly and privatization are likewise a form of counterrevolution. Every form of usurpation of social property and every form of appropriation without work also represent counterrevolutionary acts," Durutovic said in the interview which he granted to Aleksandar Novacic of NIN.

KOSOVO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL ADOPTS MEASURES

AU182053 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] At its session today, the Kosovo Executive Council adopted a decision increasing the civilian disability pensions and disability allowances in the province by 25 percent retroactively from 1 January 1981. At the same time, the council also accepted a proposal for the measures to protect the standard of living of users of children's allowances: The measures provide for a 15-percent increase in these allowances as of 1 July 1981.

As has been announced, at its session today the Kosovo Executive Council also adopted the draft law on the use of social funds for per diem allowances for official travel and some other purposes. According to the draft law, the spending for per diem and transport cost allowances for official travels will be reduced this year by 10 percent as compared with last year.

NORWEGIAN PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

LD172105 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2024 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Jun (TANJUG)--Gro Harlem Brundtland, prime minister of Norway, arrived on an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia this evening. The Norwegian prime minister was welcomed at Belgrade airport by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, who wished her a cordial welcome.

Yugoslav-Norwegian talks begin tomorrow morning in the federation palace in new Belgrade. The Norwegian delegation will also be joined by Thorvald Stoltenberg, minister of defense, who is already on an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia and our armed forces.

Talks With Djuranovic

LD181824 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1631 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Jun (TANJUG)--Relations between Yugoslavia and Norway are exceptionally good and friendly, not burdened by any problems or controversial questions. The above was noted today during official talks between the Yugoslav and Norwegian premiers, Veselin Djuranovic and Mrs Gro Harlem Brundtland who arrived here yesterday in an official visit to Yugoslavia.

Favourable relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Norway are recorded in the sphere of culture, science and education and tourism. Economic relations recorded progress in the field of trade last year.

During the talks, emphasis was placed on the cooperation between the two countries within the framework of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) and on their interest for the success of the Madrid meeting although it appears that concrete positive results cannot be achieved in Madrid for the time being.

The Yugoslav and Norwegian premiers stressed the significance of the initiative of non-aligned and neutral countries, including Yugoslavia, aimed at achieving the necessary minimum for preserving the continuity of the CSCE. Positively assessing the initiative, the Norwegian side expressed readiness to support it to the greatest extent possible.

Djuranovic and Brundtland stressed that the Madrid CSCE meeting must (?succeed) particularly in regard to convening a European conference on disarmament.

Djuranovic and Brundtland laid stress on interdependence existing between international political relations and the state of economic relations in the world. The forthcoming mini-summit in Mexico could contribute to building up an atmosphere for global negotiations, it was evaluated.

The Yugoslav premier acquainted his Norwegian guest with Yugoslavia's evaluation of the state and role of the policy and movement of nonalignment. Djuranovic emphasized the importance Yugoslavia attached to strengthening the action capability of the nonaligned movement while safeguarding and strengthening the fundamental principles of nonalignment.

Mrs Brundtland agreed with the importance and role of the policy and movement of nonalignment and emphasized the need to safeguard and strengthen the movement.

At the Djuranovic-Brundtland talks, it was evaluated that this visit of the Norwegian premier to Yugoslavia was a substantive contribution to a further development of cooperation and to consolidating friendship between the two countries peoples.

Special attention at the talks was devoted to possibilities for promoting economic relations. The structure of trade is rather narrow and there is a steady deficit on the Yugoslav side, it was assessed and attention was drawn to the need to develop long-term forms of economic cooperation, such as coproduction, joint investments and joint investments and joint apperarances on third markets.

Only such cooperation can secure lasting and stable economic relations between Yugoslavia and Norway, it was evaluated at today's talks.

The Norwegian premier, Mrs Brundtland, visited the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center this morning and laid flowers at the grave of President Tito.

Djuranovic Toast

LD181316 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0927 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Toast by V. Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, at official luncheon for Norwegian Prime Minister [Gro Harlem Brundtland]

[Text] [No dateline received] Allow me first of all cordially to welcome you, your husband and the members of your delegation, and to express the wish that you will have a pleasant stay in our country.

I am sure that you have already been able to assure yourselves that you are in a friendly country, the peoples of which esteem highly our alliance in the last war and the warm support and aid which the people of your country manifested bravely and en mass toward the Yugoslav internees.

These profound historical links and mutual sympathies, in addition to the well-proved love of freedom of the peoples of both countries, represent a firm and stable emotional and political basis for our present friendship. They make it much easier for us to build up relations without any great efforts and problems, and we thereby help to bring about better mutual acquaintance and a strengthening of trust.

We can truly be very satisfied with the state of and development of bilateral relations and cooperation. Our greatest common problem is how to make that cooperation even richer and more profound.

I am sure that you share our conviction that for the development of overall political relations it is extremely important for us to constantly promote economic cooperation where there are still many unexploited opportunities. This will be all the easier for us in that our economies are fairly complementary and turned toward exports. One of the preconditions for the expansion of such cooperation is, of course, a constant concern to achieve greater equilibrium in trade exchange. The development of our economies and their requirements also encourage bolder use of more modern forms of economic cooperation, such as long-term industrial cooperation, joint investments and joint representation in third markets.

It is with particular pleasure that I wish to declare the broad interest on both sides for the establishment and expansion of contacts and cooperation in the sphere of cultural exchange. Within the limits of financial and other possibilities we must do everything necessary to bring this interest to even greater fruition.

Madam Prime Minister,

Your visit has come at a moment when international political and economic relations are experiencing one of the gravest crises in the entire postwar period.

It is our profound conviction that the causes of such a state of affairs lie in increased competition between the great powers and military blocs, in the failure to resolve existing crisis flashpoints and the development of new ones, in the constant deepening of the gulf between the developed and underdeveloped parts of the world, in the arms race, in the increased foreign interference, pressures, and even open interventions against independent countries and expansion of spheres of influence.

All this fills us with great anxiety, for it jeopardizes the stability of entire territories, threatens world peace and undermines the bases of international relations and detente.

We have always considered that the process of security and cooperation in Europe can develop and yield permanent fruits only if it becomes the good of all countries and encompasses the resolution of the most important international problem. The European countries thus bear the great responsibility of ensuring the successful completion of the Madrid meeting and the continuation of the CSCE. Stability in Europe is of great importance for the attainment of more stable international relations as a whole and for the resolution of acute world crises. It is our conviction that the final document draft submitted by the group of neutral and nonaligned countries represents a sufficiently broad and flexible basis for the coordination of viewpoints on the major disputed issues, including that of the convening of a European disarmament conference.

We consider it vitally important to eliminate the distrust which now divides and antagonizes many countries, particularly the great powers, and to start resolving the disputed issues through patient negotiations and political means.

There is no doubt that the accelerated race for modern armaments is one of the basic sources of this distrust. We would wish that this dangerous and ill-omened competition, which takes up vast material resources while hundreds of millions of people are faced with hunger or extreme poverty, should be replaced by competition in peaceful initiatives and constructive efforts to resolve world problems and to overcome the present crisis in international relations. We thus support all measures for the reduction of armaments and disarmament, in the first place on our continent, where the greatest quantity of means of military destruction are situated and which is intersected by profound and dangerous division.

It is certain that the orientation toward negotiations and cooperation would be greater than competition and arming if the process of resolving the long-term crisis flashpoints were to be opened and if the eruptions of new clashes and crises were to be prevented.

This is unfortunately not the case. Old crises are not being resolved and are becoming dangerously further complicated, and new ones are arising. The latest examples of this are the aggressive actions of the racist regime of South Africa against neighboring countries, as well as the aggressive policy of Israel, which only ignores the legitimated rights of the Palestinian people, but launches into increasingly irresponsible and provocative military actions of open aggression against neighboring countries, thus violating the basic norms of international law, as the recent Israeli attack on Iraq demonstrated.

The increase in the trend toward distrust and the aggravation of relations in the world also give rise to a constant deterioration in the international economic situation. The maintenance of unequal economic relations and the incessant deepening of the gulf between the developed and underdeveloped parts of the world constitutes one of the most dangerous sources of international instability. Specific and comprehensive measures should thus be urgently undertaken and global negotiations begun with the aim of resolving the world's economic difficulties and of establishing more just international economic relations, which is one of the imperative tasks of the international community. On the realization of this task will depend whether we can have stable peace and healthy relations in the world or whether the world is to go from crisis to crisis and hover dangerously on the brink of uncontrolled development.

It is precisely such considerations and regard for the needs and interests of the international community as a whole which inspire and mobilize the nonaligned countries to activity aimed at resolving international problems comprehensively fairly and permanently. The policy of nonalignment has thus become an ever-present factor in resolving the problems of the world, developing equitable cooperation, peacefully resolving disputes and strengthening peace and security in the world.

Madam Prime Minister, although they have differing social systems and occupy differing international positions, our two countries cooperate successfully on the international level as well, particularly in the actions of the United Nations, where they are united by common aspirations for peace and stability, greater equality and fairer distribution of social wealth in the world.

We are convinced that the opportunities on this level too are far from being exhausted and that the cooperation of our countries will further develop and become richer, in the interest of greater understanding and friendship between our two countries, strengthening of stability in Europe and the world, and resolution of world problems.

I raise this glass as a toast to the health of His Excellency King Olav V, to your health Madam Prime Minister, to that of your esteemed husband and your colleagues, for the prosperity of the friendly Norwegian people, and for the constant strengthening and expansion of friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries and our peoples.

Talks With Kraigher

LD182146 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2105 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Jun (TANJUG)--President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sergej Kraigher this afternoon received Norwegian Prime Minister Mrs. Gro Harlem Brundtland. Mrs. Brundtland arrived yesterday evening on an official visit to Yugoslavia.

Traditionally friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between Yugoslavia and Norway in many fields were mutually underlined during an ensuring talk. These relations and cooperation receive a confirmation of their continuity and a new stimulus with this visit. A considerable similarity of the two countries' views, regardless of their different positions in international relations, was set out with pleasure.

The exchange of views between Kraigher and Mrs. Brundtland was attended also by Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic and the Yugoslav and Norwegian defense ministers, Nikla Ljubicic and Thorvald Stoltenberg, respectively.

During the talk between Kraigher and Mrs. Brundtland particular attention was devoted to the need for additional efforts aimed at strengthening detente. In this context, Kraigher and Brundtland referred to the role that could be played therein by smaller countries linked by numerous common interests.

Kraigher and Brundtland stressed Yugoslavia's and Norway's [word indistinct] maximally to engage themselves together with other countries so that the Madrid CSCE meeting could close successfully. In this context, they pointed to the role which to this end could play the draft final document submitted by neutral and non-aligned countries.

The talk also pertained to various aspects of disarmament and within that framework to specific problems of the system of security in northern Europe.

The guests from Norway today also conferred with Assembly of Yugoslavia President Dragoslav Markovic.

VRHOVEC MEETS FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER IN PARIS

LD172216 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2115 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Paris 17 June (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec met here this evening with French Minister of Foreign Relations Claude Cheysson.

In the ensuring friendly talk, the two foreign ministers carried out an exhaustive exchange of views on current questions of international relations and development, promotion of bilateral cooperation and other topics of interest to the two countries.

Vrhovec stopped over in the French capital on his way home from an official visit to Great Britain.

U.S. DEPUTY DEFENSE SECRETARY ARRIVES ON VISIT

LD181756 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1653 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Jun (TANJUG)--Frank Carlucci, deputy U.S. secretary of defense, arrived here today for an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia and its armed forces.

DORONJSKI HAS LIVER OPERATION IN PARIS HOSPITAL

AU181526 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Following the recommendation by the council of physicians of the military medical academy, Stevan Doronjski, member of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has undergone additional clinical examinations at the Paul Brousse Villejuif Hospital in Paris. The previously determined diagnosis of a grave liver disorder has been confirmed and an operation has been performed on Stevan Doronjski. Lazar Kolisevski, member of Yugoslavia's Presidency; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; and Dusan Popovski, our country's ambassador to France, visited Stevan Doronjski.

BRIEFS

BELORUSSIAN DELEGATION IN SLOVENIA--Members of the delegation of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Belorussian SSR, which is on a 5-day visit to the Socialist Republic of Slovenia and is led by Ivan Yevteyevich Polyakov, chairman of the presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Belorussian SSR, yesterday met with a delegation of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia led by its president, Milan Kucan. Both sides favorably assessed the past cooperation, and in this connection it was stressed that a number of opportunities existed to continue this cooperation even more intensively. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Jun 81 p 7 AU]

LCY DELEGATION IN GUYANA--Georgetown--Dr Ptolomy Reid, prime minister of Guyana and general secretary of the People's National Congress (PNC), yesterday received an LCY delegation led by Dr Sulejman Redzepagic, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro. In a cordial talk, the Guyanan prime minister spoke with carefully chosen words about the importance of the nonaligned movement in the contemporary world and the role of Comrade Tito and Yugoslavia in this movement. He particularly pointed to the need to establish a new international economic system, as one of the strategic goals of nonalignment. Reid highly assessed the past cooperation between the PNC and the LCY and between Guyana and the SFRY. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Jun 81 p 7 AU]

LIBYAN AGRICULTURAL MINISTER--Milorad Zidar, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the federal Committee for Agriculture, yesterday held official talks with Bashir Juda', secretary of agriculture of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The past bilateral cooperation between the two countries was analyzed as well as opportunities for further promoting this cooperation. During its 3-day visit to Yugoslavia, the Libyan agricultural delegation will visit some Yugoslav institutes and agricultural combines. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 31 May 81 p 2 AU]

CROATIAN TRADE UNION CHAIRMAN--At a session of the Council of the Trade Unions of Croatia today, Mirko Mecava was elected new chairman of the council for a period of 1 year. Mecava was born in the village of Slabinja in the Kostajnica commune and is a Serb by nationality. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 May 81 p 3 AU]

CROATIAN WRITERS PRESIDENT--A regular annual assembly of the Association of Writers of Croatia, which has 350 members, elected Pero Budak as its president for the next mandate period in Zagreb on 29 May. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 May 81 p 5 AU]

CROATIAN JOURNALISTS PRESIDENT--Zagreb, 30 May--The conference of the Association of Journalists of Croatia, which discussed the activity of journalists in the newspaper-publishing organizations, today elected Muharem Kulenovic, editor of the Zagreb radio domestic political program, as its new president for a 1-year term of office. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 31 May 81 p 3 AU]